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SOUTH AFRICA.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

No. 1.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to GOVERNOR LORD MILNER.

(Sent 7.45 p.m., June 21, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

[*Answered by No.* 3.]

Am requested by South African Expansion Committee British Women's Emigration Association submit following questions to you :—

(1.) Will you authorize them to send out 100 women of all classes per month to new Colonies who would be only sent out with good prospects of employment ?

(2.) Will you cover money subscribed with a similar contribution from Colonial funds up to £15,000 to start hostels and employment in connection with them, *e.g.*, laundries ?

(3.) Will you grant free passes for these women on railways or further reduction of fares ?

(4.) Will you, as far as possible, reserve for women suitable posts in Government offices ?

I approve of the objects of the Association and believe that it is well managed, but I presume that if you are able to entertain favourably the second proposal, partially or as it stands, conditions would have to be laid down for Government supervision or control.

No. 2.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received August 5, 1902.)

[*Answered by No.* 6 *and by letter transmitting a copy of No.* 23.]

Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place,

SIR, London, S.W., August 4, 1902.

I AM directed by the Board of Agriculture to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State, copy of a question put to the President in the House of

Commons on 31st ultimo, and of Mr. Hanbury's reply thereto, on the subject of pedigree live stock for restocking in South Africa. In connection therewith I am to advert to the Board's letter to you of the 27th February last,* and to say that they would be glad to be informed, as early as possible, of the present position of the matter.

I am, &c.,
A. W. ANSTRUTHER,
Assistant Secretary.

Enclosure in No. 2.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

July 31, 1902.

QUESTION No. 3.

MR. MANSFIELD.

Mr. MANSFIELD: To ask the President of the Board of Agriculture what steps, if any, are being taken to make known to parties concerned with the restocking of farms in South Africa the resources in horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, of the United Kingdom for breeding purposes; also, if his Department is taking steps to make the wants of South Africa for restocking known to the agriculturists and breeders of the United Kingdom.

Mr. HANBURY: We addressed the Colonial Office on the subject of restocking South African farms just before the close of the war. I have since been in communication with them on the subject of certain agricultural appointments in those Colonies. Mr. Smith went out as Chief Agricultural Adviser to the High Commissioner at the end of April, and as soon as we receive information as to the requirements of the new Colonies we shall at once communicate it to the agriculturists and breeders of this country.

If the hon. member will refer to the recent numbers of the Journal of the Board of Agriculture, he will see articles there dealing with the probable demand for breeding stock and the general conditions and prospects of agriculture in South Africa.

No. 3.

GOVERNOR VISCOUNT MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 4.55 a.m., August 13, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

August 12. No. 2. Your telegram of 21st June, No. 6.† Question has been fully gone into. This Government recognize importance of matter and is prepared with your consent to put aside £15,000 per annum for female immigration. Sum to be provided this year in Supplementary Estimates. It will be covered by savings on other votes.

Meanwhile I have started a Women's Immigration Department. It is worked in connection with Refugee Aid and at very slight additional expense. The form we propose assistance should take is the following: A contribution of £5 towards passage

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* Not printed. † No. 1.

money of each female immigrant, reception and lodging in Cape Town in hostel approved by this Government and free passage to place of destination on our own railway. Cape and Natal railways will give reduced fares. We are also prepared to contribute to a hostel in Johannesburg where immigrants waiting for employment or not living with employers will be maintained at cheap rate. I trust South African Expansion Committee will assist in this. Pending establishment of hostel two Government houses are available which have been used for refugees and are under competent management.

This Government cannot undertake responsibility of selection of immigrants, or their supervision in transit, but they will be met on arrival at Cape Town by our Agent and looked after from there. We cannot guarantee to take fixed number or any we do not ask for. Women's Immigration Department will inform Colonial Office through me from time to time of number and class of women wanted. South African Expansion Committee should undertake selection and advise us through Colonial Office of names and dates of arrival. Correspondence as to details will be passing all the time between Women's Immigration Department here and South African Expansion Committee in London and they will make arrangements between them for collecting here expenses of female immigrants over and above what is provided by Government or South African Expansion Committee. Arrangements only apply to women wanted for Transvaal and Orange River Colony. Other Governments not prepared to do much at present nor is there likelihood of much demand except in this Colony.

No. 4.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to GOVERNOR VISCOUNT MILNER.

[*Answered by No.* 13.]

MY LORD, Downing Street, August 29, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter* from the Deputy Adjutant-General, Imperial Yeomanry, enclosing extracts from his report, presented to Parliament, respecting the breeding of horses and cattle in South Africa, and to request that you will be good enough to furnish me with a report on the subject.

I have, &c.,
J. CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 5.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to GOVERNOR VISCOUNT MILNER.

[*Answered by No.* 9.]

MY LORD, Downing Street, August 30, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that it has been brought to my notice that difficulties have been experienced in connexion with the emigration of women to South Africa, owing to the refusal of some of the women and girls sent out by the South

* Not printed. For passages referred to *see* page 106 of [Cd. 803.]

African Expansion Committee to take up the employment found for them at the wages offered on their arrival.

The arrangements indicated in your telegram of the 12th of August, No. 2,* appear to me to provide very satisfactorily for the care of the female emigrant up to the point at which she passes from the hostel to private employment, but if the difficulties experienced by the Cape Town Reception Committee are likely to be repeated in the Transvaal, it will be necessary to consider whether some further safeguard is not needed for the protection of young and inexperienced women of the domestic servant class, of whom presumably a large proportion of the emigrants will consist. In assisting young women of this class to go to any of the larger South African towns, and particularly to Johannesburg, the Government incurs a certain measure of responsibility for their subsequent welfare, and you will agree with me in thinking that it is incumbent on all who are concerned in promoting such emigration to consider very carefully what means can be found of guarding against obvious dangers without unduly fettering the freedom of the emigrants. Those who are responsible for engaging girls as servants in England should be furnished with the fullest particulars as to the wages and conditions of service in South Africa, so that there should be no ground for complaint that the conditions turn out to be less favourable than the emigrants were led to believe would be the case.

It has been suggested that as a precaution, female emigrants might be required to enter into a bond for the amount expended on their passage in the event of their not taking up employment which has been approved by some responsible authority within a reasonable time after their arrival, but I take it that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to enforce a bond in such cases, while intending emigrants would probably be deterred by being called upon to sign one, and as at present advised I am inclined to think that the best safeguard lies in a careful selection of emigrants combined with such supervision as can be given locally without legal restrictions on freedom of movement. I trust, however, that, especially during the initial stages of the movement, a careful watch will be kept over the after career of the women and girls sent out in order that prompt and effectual measures may be taken to meet any special dangers which experience may disclose.

The aspect of female emigration, to which I am now referring, has, no doubt, been present to those responsible for the Women's Emigration Department, and I should be glad to know what precautions they would recommend.

I have, &c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 6.

COLONIAL OFFICE to BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

SIR, Downing Street, August 30, 1902.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant,† forwarding copies of a question and answer in the House of Commons on the subject of the importation of live stock into South Africa. I am to inform you that a copy of this letter is being sent to Lord Milner, for report, at an early date.

I am, &c.,

H. BERTRAM COX.

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* No. 3.

† No. 2.

No. 7.

GOVERNOR VISCOUNT MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received September 22, 1902.)

SIR, High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg, August 30, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to enclose for your information, a copy of a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Orange River Colony, on the subject of the forestry operations which are being carried on in the Orange River Colony.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
Governor,
Orange River Colony.

Enclosure in No. 7.

DEPUTY-GOVERNOR, Orange River Colony, to GOVERNOR.

MY LORD, August 23, 1902.

IN reply to a letter, No. 4313/02 received from your Acting Secretary for the Orange River Colony, covering a despatch from the Secretary of State, asking for a report on present Forestry operations in this Colony, I herewith have the honour to furnish Your Excellency with the required information.

At the time of our acquiring what we may style the "Moroko farms" from Mr. Charles Newberry there was on one of the farms a very nice plantation of pines and gum trees, which had been planted by Mr. Newberry prior to the outbreak of war, and which he was in course of adding to at that time. Owing to the Military chain of blockhouses between Bloemfontein and Basutoland passing near the plantation in question, and the farm being comparatively safe for occupation, I decided immediately we acquired the farm to proceed with the tree planting, as I recognized that the gradual reforestation of the Colony must certainly be one of the first efforts for the Government to undertake immediately peace was restored, and, pending that earnestly-desired event, we might be carrying out experiments in order to ascertain the suitability of the various kinds of trees for the Colony.

I approached the Cape Government with a request for the services of an energetic young man from their Forest Department, which they kindly acceded to, but unfortunately the person sent failed to display the energy I required, and after a short trial I dismissed him. I, however, succeeded in finding a man to replace him, a person thoroughly capable and energetic, and to him is due the very rapid strides which have already taken place in the raising of many hundred thousand young trees. I very soon discovered that the farm Ngoana, where Mr. Newberry's plantation existed was too exposed for a tree nursery, so I decided to change the sphere of operations to the Government farm Wilgeboomnek, in size about 1,000 acres, some five or six miles nearer Thabanchu, and which farm was surrounded on three sides by high hills, deep alluvial soil in the plain, but owing to the constant denudation going on caused by rain torrents from the treeless hills around the farm was gradually being cut up and washed away, I came to the conclusion that an experiment of planting the hill sides, if successful, would be a good object lesson to farmers whose farms suffer in a similar manner. The farm is beautifully sheltered, and admirably suited for a tree nursery. In this nursery I hope to carry out experiments in the growing of all kinds of trees, as well as vines, fruit trees, coffee, tea, and tobaccos, and at the same time to plant the hill side with trees found suitable, which in future years should become a very valuable asset.

Since starting work on the farm Wilgeboomnek, I have acquired a second farm at Hollfontein in the Kroonstad District. A certain portion is now in occupation of three good British settlers, and the balance of the farm, about 500 acres, has been set apart for a tree nursery. I have been able to obtain the services of a second good forester from the Cape Colony, and within the last month he has taken up his residence there and started work.

I attach herewith a short report furnished to me by my Agricultural Adviser, who takes the deepest interest in all that is being done, and with the help of himself and the two very hard-working men I have in charge of the nurseries, I think that a very fair start has been made. It is simply marvellous what has already been done at Wilgeboomnek; the whole place has within the short time of its occupation entirely changed its appearance, the ravines have silted up, owing to barriers of stone being thrown into them, and the whole area has been prepared for planting out the young seedling trees already grown, and in fact it is a pleasure to see.

I have, &c.,
H. GOOLD-ADAMS,
Lieutenant-Governor of the
Orange River Colony.

His Excellency
The Governor of the
Orange River Colony,
Johannesburg.

Appended is a short report on forestry operations as requested.

The Farm, Wilgeboomnek, in the Moroka district, and near the town of Thaba'-nchu, was the property of the late Orange Free State Government, and now belongs to the Administration of this Colony. It is 466 morgen (approx. 1,000 acres) in extent, and owing (1) to its having been cut up by storm water and deep sluits formed, and (2) the absolute necessity of tree planting in the country, it was decided that this would be the best farm on which to start operations. Accordingly in January of the present year, the farm was taken over, and a man of many years' experience in forestry work was placed in charge. Since that time a lot of preparatory work has had to be done consisting chiefly of (1) the damming of sluits, and (2) the preparation of a nursery of about 6 acres in extent, and (3) the planning out of the forest, and making divisional roads. To carry out this work we have had the assistance of convict labour, a convict station having been established on the farm, and these convicts, together with 2 white men and 2 native labourers comprise the working staff at present.

I am pleased to be able to report most favourably on the progress of the work. The dams are silting up splendidly, the nursery is ready for the reception of seeds, and the whole place is ready for the work. It is proposed to make a forest of the whole of the farm (with the exception of the small nursery). Seed-beds containing over 100,000 young trees, have been made, and the trees are now being pricked out into tins (25 to a tin) for transfer to plantation about September or October next. The majority of the trees will be those that are known to thrive in the country, but experiments are already being tried with other valuable trees. It is proposed to supply farmers with young trees from the nurseries, and thereby gradually have a considerable portion of the country wooded.

T. SMITH,
Agricultural Adviser,
Orange River Colony Administration.

July 25, 1902

No. 8.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN to GOVERNOR VISCOUNT MILNER.

SIR, Downing Street, September 26, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom constituting the offices of Governor and Commander-in-Chief and of Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal and providing for the Government thereof, together with the Royal Instructions to accompany the Letters Patent. Letters Patent, 23rd September, 1902. Royal Instructions, 23rd September, 1902.

I also enclose the Commission* passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet appointing the Honourable Sir Arthur Lawley to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal. Commission, 24th September, 1902.

I have, &c.,
J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Enclosure 1 in No. 8.

TRANSVAAL.

LETTERS PATENT passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, constituting the Offices of Governor and Commander-in-Chief and of Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal, and providing for the Government thereof.

Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India: To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting. Letters Patent, dated 23rd September, 1902.

WHEREAS by Our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the Second day of August, 1901, We did constitute the Office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of our Colony of the Transvaal, and did provide for the Government of Our said Colony: Recites Letters Patent of 2nd August, 1901.

And whereas We are minded to make further provision for the Government of Our said Colony:

Now know ye that We do by these Our Letters Patent revoke and determine Our said Letters Patent of the Second day of August 1901, but without prejudice to anything lawfully done thereunder, and further know ye that We do declare Our Will and Pleasure to be as follows:—

I. There shall be a Governor and Commander-in-Chief and also a Lieutenant-Governor in and over our Colony of the Transvaal, and appointments to the said Offices shall be made by Commission under Our Sign Manual and Signet. Appointments of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

II. Our Colony of the Transvaal (hereinafter called the Colony) shall, save as hereinafter provided and until further provision shall be made for the delimitation of the boundaries of Our Colonies and possessions in South Africa, comprise all places, settlements, and territories which formed part of the territories of the South African Republic at the date when the said territories were annexed to and became part of Our dominions. Limits of Colony.

Provided that the districts known as Vryheid and Utrecht, together with such parts of the district of Wakkerstroom as may be defined and delimited by any Boundary Delimitation Commission heretofore appointed for that purpose shall, from a date to be determined as hereinafter provided, cease to form part of the Colony. The Governor shall, when the said boundaries have been so defined and delimited, declare by proclamation the boundaries of the Colony, and the boundaries so declared shall, from the date of such proclamation, be the boundaries thereof.

III. We do hereby authorise, empower, and command Our said Governor and Commander-in-Chief (herein-after called the Governor), and Our said Lieutenant-Governor, to do and execute all things that belong to the said Offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor respectively, according to the tenor of these Our Letters Governor's and Lieutenant-Governor's powers and authorities.

* Not printed.

Patent, and of such Commissions as may be issued to them under Our Sign Manual and Signet, and according to such Instructions as may from time to time be given to them respectively under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, or by Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and to such laws as are now or shall hereafter be in force in the Colony.

Publication of Governor's and Lieutenant-Governor's Commission.

IV. Every person appointed to fill the Office of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor shall, with all due solemnity, before entering on any of the duties of his Office, cause the Commission appointing him to be Governor or Lieutenant-Governor to be read and published in the presence of a Judge of the Supreme Court, or, if there be no Judge of the Supreme Court, in the presence of the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of Our Regular Forces in the Colony, or of such other Our Officers in the Colony as can conveniently attend, which being done, he shall then and there take before him or them the Oath of Allegiance in the form provided by an Act passed in the Session holden in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second years of the Reign of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to amend the Law relating to Promissory Oaths"; and likewise the usual Oath for the due execution of his Office, and for the due and impartial administration of justice, which oaths the said Judge or the said Senior Military Officer, or some other of Our said Officers then present, is hereby required to administer.

Imperial Act, 31 & 32 Vict. c. 72.

Public Seal.

V. The Lieutenant-Governor shall keep and use the Public Seal of the Colony for sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the said Seal; provided that until a Public Seal shall be provided, the Private Seal of the Lieutenant-Governor may be used as the Public Seal of the Colony.

Executive Council.

VI. There shall be an Executive Council in and for the Colony, and the said Council shall consist of such persons as are immediately before the publication in the Colony of these our Letters Patent members of the Executive Council and of such persons as We shall direct by any Instructions under our Sign Manual and Signet, or through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and all such persons shall hold their places in the said Council during our pleasure.

Legislative Council.

VII. There shall be a Legislative Council in and for the Colony, and the said Council shall consist of the Lieutenant-Governor, and such persons, not being less than two at any time, as immediately before the publication in the Colony of these Our Letters Patent are members of the Legislative Council, and of such persons as We shall direct by any Instructions under Our Sign Manuel and Signet, or through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and all such persons shall hold their places in the said Council during Our pleasure.

Powers of Legislative Council.

VIII. The persons who shall from time to time compose the said Legislative Council shall have full power and authority, subject always to any conditions, provisoes, and limitations prescribed by any Instructions under Our Sign Manual and Signet, to establish such Ordinances, and to constitute such Courts and Officers, and to make such provisions and regulations for the proceedings in such Courts, and for the administration of justice, as may be necessary for the peace, order, and good government of the Colony.

Disallowance of Ordinances.

IX. We do hereby reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, full power and authority, and Our and their undoubted right to disallow any such Ordinances, and to signify such disallowance through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State. Every such disallowance shall take effect from the time when the same shall be promulgated by the Lieutenant-Governor, in the Colony.

Powers of Legislation, &c., reserved to the Crown.

We do also reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, Our and their undoubted right, with the advice of Our or their Privy Council, from time to time to make all such Laws or Ordinances as may appear to Us or them necessary for the peace, order, and good government of the Colony.

South African Constabulary to be under High Commissioner.

X. And We do further direct and declare that the military police force known as the South African Constabulary, or such part thereof as may at any time be within the Colony, shall be and remain under the direct control and authority of Our High Commissioner for South Africa for the time being, and that all officers and members of the said force shall conform to and obey such orders and instructions as they may from time to time receive from Our said High Commissioner, or from any person appointed by him to act on his behalf: Provided that Our said High Commissioner shall exercise the said control and authority according to such Instructions as may from time to time be given to him by Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

XI. In the making of any Ordinances the Lieutenant-Governor and the said Legislative Council shall conform to and observe all rules, regulations, and directions in that behalf contained in any Instructions under Our Sign Manual and Signet.

Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Council to observe Instructions.

XII. The Lieutenant-Governor, with the consent of the Governor, may in Our name and on our behalf, make and execute, under the Public Seal, grants and dispositions of any lands within the Colony which may be lawfully granted or disposed of by Us: Provided that every such grant or disposition be made in conformity, either with some law now or hereafter in force in the Colony, or with some Instructions which may be addressed to the Governor or Lieutenent-Governor under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

Lieutenant-Governor empowered to make grants of lands with consent of the Governor;

XIII. The Lieutenant-Governor, with the consent of the Governor, may constitute and appoint all such Judges, Commissioners, Justices of the Peace, and other necessary Officers as may be lawfully constituted or appointed by Us, all of whom unless otherwise provided by law, shall hold their offices during Our pleasure.

and to appoint Judges and other officers, with like consent.

XIV. The Lieutenant-Governor, with the consent of the Governor, may, upon sufficient cause to him appearing, suspend from the exercise of his office any person holding any office within the Colony, whether appointed by virtue of any Commission or Warrant from Us or in Our name or by any other mode of appointment. Every such suspension shall continue and have effect only until Our pleasure therein shall be signified through the Governor to the Lieutenant-Governor. In proceeding to any such suspension the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor are strictly to observe the directions given to them by any Instructions in that behalf.

Suspension of officers.

XV. When any crime or offence has been committed within the Colony, or for which the offender may be tried therein, the Lieutenaut-Governor may, as he shall see occasion, in Our name and on Our behalf, grant a pardon to any accomplice in such crime or offence who shall give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the principal offender, or of any one of such offenders, if more than one; and, further, may grant to any offender convicted in any Court, or before any judge or other Magistrate, within the Colony, a pardon, either free or subject to lawful conditions, or any remission of the sentence passed on such offender, or any respite of the execution of such sentence, for such period as he may think fit, and may remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures due or accrued to Us. Provided always, that in no case, except where the offence has been of a political nature, shall it be made a condition of any pardon or remission of sentence that the offender shall be banished from or shall absent himself or be removed from the Colony.

Grant of pardon.

Remission of fines.

Proviso. Banishment prohibited. Exception. Political offences.

XVI. In the event of the death, incapacity, removal, or absence from South Africa of Our said Governor, or of his being from any cause prevented from acting in the duties of his office, all and every the powers and authorities herein granted to him shall, until Our further pleasure is signified therein, be vested in such person as We may appoint under Our Sign Manual and Signet, and in default of such appointment in the person holding Our Commission as Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony, or if he be incapable or absent from the Colony, then in the Senior Military Officer for the time being in Command of Our Regular Forces in the Colony; and such person shall have and exercise all and every the powers and authorities herein granted until Our further pleasure shall be signified therein: Provided that no such powers or authorities shall vest in such person until he shall have taken the oaths appointed to be taken by the Governor of the Colony, and in the manner provided by the Instructions accompanying these Our Letters Patent.

Succession to the Government in the event of the death, &c., or absence of the Governor from South Africa.

XVII. Whenever the office of Lieutenant-Governor is vacant, or if the Lieutenant-Governor become incapable or be absent from the Colony, or is from any cause prevented from acting in the duties of his office, then such person or persons as We may appoint under Our Sign Manual and Signet, and in default of such appointment the Senior Member of the Executive Council shall, during Our pleasure, administer the Government of the Colony as Lieutenant-Governor, first taking the oaths herein-before directed to be taken by the Lieutenant-Governor and in the manner herein prescribed, which being done, We do hereby authorise, empower, and command Our Lieutenant-Governor or any

Succession to Government in the event of the death, &c., or absence of the Lieutenant-Governor from the Colony.

Powers and authorities of Administrator.

other such Administrator as aforesaid, to do and execute, during Our pleasure, all things that belong to the Office of Lieutenant-Governor according to the tenor of these Our Letters Patent, and according to Our Instructions as aforesaid, and the Laws of the Colony.

Officers and others to obey the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

XVIII. And We do hereby require and command all Our Officers and Ministers, Civil and Military, and all other the inhabitants of the Colony, to be obedient, aiding, and assisting unto the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and to such person or persons as may from time to time, under the provisions of these Our Letters Patent, administer the Government of the Colony.

Terms "the Governor" and "Lieutenant-Governor" explained.

XIX. In the construction of these Our Letters Patent, the terms "the Governor" and "Lieutenant-Governor," unless inconsistent with the context, shall include every person for the time being administering the Government of the Colony as Governor or Lieutenant-Governor respectively.

Power reserved to His Majesty to revoke, alter, or amend present Letters Patent.

XX. And We do hereby reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, full power and authority from time to time to revoke, alter, or amend these Our Letters Patent, as to Us or them shall seem fit.

Proclamation of Letters Patent. Time of coming into operation.

XXI. And inasmuch as it is expedient that these Our Letters Patent should come into operation without delay, now We do direct and enjoin that these Our Letters Patent shall come into operation forthwith, and shall be read and proclaimed within the Colony.

In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourself at Westminster, this Twenty-third day of September in the Second year of Our Reign.

By Warrant under the King's Sign Manual.

MUIR MACKENZIE.

Enclosure 2 in No. 8.

TRANSVAAL.

Instructions passed under the Royal Sign Manuel and Signet to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief and to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal.

EDWARD R.

Dated 23rd September, 1902.

Instructions to our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Our Colony of the Transvaal or to Our other Officer for the time being administering the Government of Our said Colony, and to Our Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Colony.

Given at our Court at St. James's, this Twenty-third day of September 1902, in the Second year of Our Reign.

Preamble. Recites Letters Patent of even date.

Whereas by certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing even date herewith, We have constituted, ordered, and declared that there shall be a Governor and Commander-in-Chief (therein and herein-after called the Governor) and also a Lieutenant-Governor in and over Our Colony of the Transvaal (therein and herein-after called the Colony) :

And whereas We have thereby authorised and commanded the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor, to do and execute all things that belong to their said offices, according to the tenor of Our said Letters Patent, and of such Commissions as may be issued to them under Our Sign Manual and Signet, and according to such Instructions as may from time to time be given to them respectively under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, or through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and to such Laws as are now or shall hereafter be in force in the Colony :

And whereas we are minded to issue these Our Instructions under Our Sign Manual and Signet for the guidance of the Governor or other officer administering the Government of the Colony as such Governor, and of the Lieutenant-Governor or other officer administering the Government thereof as Lieutenant-Governor.

Now, therefore, We do hereby revoke Our Instructions under Our Sign Manual and Signet bearing date the Second day of August 1901 and We do direct and enjoin and declare Our Will and pleasure as follows :—

Lieutenant-Governor to administer Oaths.

I. The Lieutenant-Governor may, whenever he thinks fit, require any person in the public service of the Colony to take the Oath of Allegiance in the form prescribed by the Act relating thereto mentioned in Our said Letters Patent, together with such other Oath or Oaths as may from time to time be prescribed by any Laws in force in the Colony. The Lieutenant-Governor is to administer such Oaths, or to cause them to be administered by some Public Officer of the Colony.

Deputies may correspond direct with Secretary of State in urgent cases.

II. If in any emergency arising in the Colony during the absence of the Governor it is necessary that instructions should be obtained from Us without delay, the Deputy (if any) acting for the Governor may apply to Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, for instructions in the matter; but every such Deputy shall forthwith transmit to the Governor a copy of every Despatch or communication which he has so addressed to Us.

Constitution of Executive Council.

III. The Executive Council of the Colony shall consist of the persons for the time being lawfully discharging the functions of Colonial Secretary, of Attorney-General, of Commissioner of Native Affairs, of Colonial Treasurer, and of Commissioner of Mines, and such other persons as We may from time to time appoint by any Instruction or Warrant under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

Extraordinary Members.

Whenever upon any special occasion the Lieutenant-Governor desires to obtain the advice of any persons within the Colony touching Our affairs therein, he may, with the consent of the Governor, by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the Colony, summon for such special occasion any such persons as Extraordinary Members of the Executive Council.

Precedence.

IV. The Members of the Executive Council shall have seniority and precedence as We may specially assign, and in default thereof, the above-mentioned Officers in the order in which their offices are mentioned, and other Members according to the priority of their respective appointments, or if appointed by the same instrument, according to the order in which they are named therein.

Lieutenant-Governor to communicate Instructions to Executive Council.

V. The Lieutenant-Governor shall forthwith communicate these Our Instructions to the Executive Council, and likewise all such other Our Instructions, from time to time, as We may direct, or as he shall find convenient for Our service to impart to them.

Executive Council not to proceed to business unless summoned by authority of the Lieutenant-Governor.

VI. The Executive Council shall not proceed to the despatch of business unless duly summoned by authority of the Lieutenant-Governor, nor unless two Members at the least (exclusive of himself or of the Member presiding) be present and assisting throughout the whole of the meetings at which any such business shall be despatched.

Quorum.

Lieutenant-Governor to preside.

VII. The Lieutenant-Governor shall attend and preside at all meetings of the Executive Council, unless when prevented by illness, or other grave cause, and in his absence such Member as the Lieutenant-Governor may appoint, or, in the absence of such Member, the Senior Member of the Council actually present shall preside.

Journals or Minutes of Executive Council to be kept.

VIII. A full and exact Journal or Minute shall be kept of all the proceedings of the Executive Council; and at each meeting of the Council the Minutes of the last preceding meeting shall be read over and confirmed or amended, as the case may require, before proceeding to the despatch of any other business.

Minutes to be sent home twice a year.

Twice in each year the Lieutenant-Governor shall transmit to the Governor, and the Governor shall transmit to Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, a full and exact copy of all the said Minutes for the preceding half-year.

Lieutenant-Governor to consult Executive Council. Proviso. Urgent cases.

IX. In the execution of the powers and authorities granted to the Lieutenant-Governor by Our said Letters Patent, he shall in all cases consult with the Executive Council, excepting only in cases which may be of such a nature that, in his judgment, Our service would sustain material prejudice by Consulting the Council thereupon, or when the matters to be decided shall be too unimportant to require their advice, or too urgent to admit of their advice being given by the time within which it may be necessary for him to act in respect of any such matters. In all such urgent cases he shall, as soon as possible, communicate to the Governor and the Executive Council the measures which he may so have adopted, with the reasons thereof.

Lieutenant-Governor to propose questions. No Member to propose a question, but may record application for so doing.

X. The Lieutenant-Governor alone shall be entitled to submit questions to the Executive Council for their advice or decision ; but if the Lieutenant-Governor decline to submit any question to the Council when requested in writing by any Member so to do, it shall be competent to such Member to require that there be recorded upon the Minutes his written application, together with the answer returned by the Lieutenant-Governor to the same. A copy of such Minute shall, at the earliest opportunity, be transmitted by the Lieutenant-Governor to the Governor.

Lieutenant-Governor may act in opposition to Executive Council. Reporting the grounds for so doing. Members may record on Minutes their adverse opinions.

XI. The Lieutenant-Governor may act in opposition to the advice given to him by the Members of the Executive Council, if he shall in any case deem it right to do so, but in any such case he shall forthwith fully report the matter to the Governor, with the grounds and reasons of his action, and the Governor shall fully report the matter to Us at the first convenient opportunity. In every such case it shall be competent to any Member of the Council to require that there be recorded at length on the Minutes the grounds of any advice or opinion he may give upon the question.

Constitution of Legislative Council.

XII. The Legislative Council of the Colony shall consist of the Lieutenant-Governor, the persons from time to time lawfully discharging the functions of Colonial Secretary, of Attorney-General, of Commissioner for Native Affairs, of Colonial Treasurer, and of Commissioner of Mines, and such other persons as We may from time to time appoint by any Instruction or Warrant under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

Extraordinary Member.

XIII. Whenever upon any special occasion the Lieutenant-Governor wishes to obtain the advice of any person within the Colony, touching any matters about to be brought before the Legislative Council, he may, with the consent of the Governor, by an Instrument under the Public Seal appoint any such person to be, for such occasion, an Extraordinary Member of the Legislative Council.

Council may transact business notwithstanding vacancies. Quorum.

XIV. The Legislative Council shall not be disqualified from the transaction of business on account of any vacancies among the Members thereof ; but the said Council shall not be competent to act in any case unless (including the Lieutenant-Governor or Member presiding) there be present at and throughout the meetings of the Council three Members at the least.

Precedence of Members.

XV. The Members of the Legislative Council shall have precedence as We may specially assign, and, in default thereof, the above-mentioned Officers, in the order in which their offices are mentioned ; and other Members according to the priority of their respective appointments, or if appointed by the same Instrument according to the order in which they are named therein.

Lieutenant-Governor to preside in Council, or in his absence the Senior Member.

XVI. The Lieutenant-Governor shall attend and preside at all meetings of the Legislative Council, unless when prevented by illness or other grave cause, and in his absence that Member shall preside who is first in precedence of those present.

Questions to be decided by a majority. Lieutenant-Governor or Member presiding to have an original and casting vote.

XVII. All questions proposed for debate in the Legislative Council shall be decided by the majority of votes, and the Lieutenant-Governor or the Member presiding shall have an original vote in common with the other Members of the Council, as also a casting vote, if upon any question the votes shall be equal.

Rules and Orders to be made for insuring punctuality of attendance.

XVIII. The Lieutenant-Governor shall, with the consent of the Governor, frame and propose to the Legislative Council from time to time for their adoption such standing rules and orders as may be necessary to ensure punctuality of attendance of the Members of the Council, and to prevent meetings of the Council being held without convenient notice to the several Members thereof, and to maintain order and method in the despatch of business, and in the conduct of debates in the Council, and to secure due deliberation in the passing of Ordinances, and to provide that before the passing of any Ordinance intended to affect the interests of private persons due notice of the same is given to all persons concerned therein.

All such Rules and Orders, not being repugnant to Our said Letters Patent, or to these or any other Our Instructions, shall at all times be followed and observed, and shall be binding upon the said Council, unless the same or any of them shall be disallowed by **Us.**

Questions, &c., for debate.

XIX. It shall be competent for any Member of the Legislative Council to propose any question for debate therein; and such question, if seconded by any other Member, shall be debated and disposed of according to the standing Rules and Orders. Provided always, that every Ordinance, vote, resolution, or question, the object or effect of which may be to dispose of or charge, or to revoke or vary any disposition of or charge upon any part of Our revenue arising within the Colony, shall be proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor, with the consent of the Governor, unless the proposal of the same shall have been expressly allowed or directed by the Lieutenant-Governor with such consent as aforesaid.

Rules and Regulations under which Ordinances are to be enacted.

XX. In the making of Ordinances the following Rules shall, so far as practicable, be observed:—

Form of enacting Ordinances.

1. All Laws shall be styled "Ordinances," and the enacting words shall be "enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof."

Ordinances to be numbered and methodically arranged.

2. All Ordinances shall be distinguished by titles, and shall be divided into successive clauses or paragraphs, consecutively numbered, and to every such clause there shall be annexed in the margin a short summary of its contents. The Ordinances of each year shall be distinguished by consecutive numbers, commencing in each year with the number one.

Different subjects not to be mixed in same Ordinance.

3. Each different matter shall be provided for by a different Ordinance, without intermixing into one and the same Ordinance such things as have no proper relation to each other; and no clause is to be inserted in or annexed to any Ordinance which shall be foreign to what the title of such Ordinance imports; and no perpetual clause shall be part of any temporary Ordinance.

No clause to be introduced foreign to what title of Ordinance imports.

Temporary Ordinances.

Lieutenant-Governor to send drafts of Ordinances to Governor.

XXI. Before any Ordinance is introduced into the Legislative Council a fair draft thereof shall be transmitted to the Governor by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Description of Ordinances not to be assented to.

XXII. No Ordinance shall take effect until assented to in Our name by the Governor, and the Governor shall not assent in Our name to any Ordinance of any of the following classes, namely:—

1. Any Ordinance for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony;

2. Any Ordinance whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation or gratuity, may be made to himself or to the Lieutenant-Governor;

3. Any Ordinance whereby any increase or diminution may be made in the number, salary, or allowance of the public officers;

4. Any Ordinance affecting the currency of the Colony or relating to the issue of Bank notes;

5. Any Ordinance establishing any Banking Association, or amending or altering the constitution, powers, or privileges of any Banking Association;

6. Any Ordinance imposing differential duties;

7. Any Ordinance the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Us by Treaty;

8. Any Ordinance interfering with the discipline or control of Our Forces by land or sea;

9. Any Ordinance of an extraordinary nature and importance, whereby Our prerogative or the rights and property of Our subjects not residing in the Colony, or the trade and shipping of Our United Kingdom and its Dependencies, may be prejudiced;

10. Any Ordinance whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable;

11. Any Ordinance containing provisions to which Our assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by Us;

Proviso in case of emergency for immediate operation of an Ordinance.

Unless in the case of any such Ordinance as aforesaid he shall have previously obtained Our Instructions upon such Ordinance through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, or unless such Ordinance shall contain a clause suspending the operation of such Ordinance until the signification of Our pleasure thereupon, or unless the Governor shall have satisfied himself that an urgent necessity exists requiring that such Ordinance be brought into immediate operation, in which case he is authorised to assent in Our name to such Ordinance, unless the same shall be repugnant to the Law of England or inconsistent with any obligations imposed upon Us by Treaty. But he is to transmit to Us, by the earliest opportunity, the Ordinance so assented to, together with his reasons for assenting thereto.

Private Ordinances.

XXIII. No private Ordinance shall be passed whereby the property of any private person may be affected in which there is not a saving of the rights of Us, Our heirs and successors, and of all bodies, politic and corporate, and of all other persons except such as are mentioned in the said Ordinance, and those claiming by, from, and under them. The Lieutenant-Governor shall in the case of every such private Ordinance satisfy himself that adequate and timely notification, by public advertisement or otherwise, was made of the parties' intention to apply for such Ordinance before the same was brought into the Legislative Council; and a certificate under his hand shall be annexed to every such Ordinance and transmitted therewith to the Governor signifying that such notification has been given and declaring the manner of giving the same. The Governor shall not assent in Our name to any such private Ordinance, unless he has received such certificate from the Lieutenant-Governor.

Ordinances to be sent home duly authenticated.

XXIV. When any Ordinance shall have been passed in the Legislative Council, the Lieutenant-Governor shall transmit to the Governor for his assent, and subject thereto for transmission to Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, for Our final approval, disallowance, or other direction thereupon, six full and exact copies of the same, and of the marginal summary thereof, duly authenticated under the Public Seal of the Colony, and by his own signature. Such copies shall be accompanied by such explanatory observations as may be required to exhibit the reasons and occasion for passing such Ordinance. If the Governor assents to an Ordinance he shall record his assent on each of the six copies, and of the said copies two shall be forthwith returned by him to the Lieutenant-Governor, two shall be retained by the Governor, and two shall be transmitted to Us as aforesaid.

Collection of Ordinances to be published every year.

XXV. At the earliest practicable period at the commencement of each year, the Lieutenant-Governor shall cause a complete collection to be published, for general information, of all Ordinances enacted during the preceding year, and shall transmit two copies thereof to the Governor, one of which shall be by him transmitted to Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

Minutes of proceedings to be kept.

XXVI. Minutes shall be regularly kept of all the Proceedings of the Legislative Council, and at each meeting of the said Council the Minutes of the last preceding meeting shall be read over, and confirmed or amended, as the case may require, before proceeding to the despatch of any other business.

Minutes to be sent home twice a year.

Twice in each year the Lieutenant-Governor shall transmit to the Governor, and the Governor shall transmit to Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, a full and exact copy of all the said Minutes for the preceding half-year.

Reservations to be made before waste lands are disposed of.

XXVII. Before disposing of any vacant or waste lands to Us belonging, the Lieutenant-Governor shall transmit to the Governor a report specifying the reservations to be made thereout which he may think necessary for roads or other public purposes, and the Governor shall signify his decision thereon to the Lieutenant-Governor, who shall conform to the Governor's directions in respect thereof. Neither the Governor nor the Lieutenant-Governor shall, directly or indirectly, purchase for himself any of such lands without Our special permission given through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

Governor and Lieutenant-Governor not to purchase lands.

Appointments to be provisional and during pleasure.

XXVIII. All Commissions to be granted by the Lieutenant-Governor, to any person or persons for exercising any office or employment shall require the consent of the Governor and shall, unless otherwise provided by law, be granted during pleasure only; and whenever the Lieutenant-Governor shall with such consent as aforesaid appoint to any vacant office or employment any person not by Us specially directed to be appointed thereto, he shall, at the same time, expressly apprise such person that such appointment is to be considered only as temporary and provisional until Our allowance or disallowance thereof be signified..

Suspension of Officers.

XXIX. Before suspending from the exercise of his office any public Officer who has been appointed by virtue of a Commission or Warrant from Us or in Our name, or whose emoluments exceed £500 a year, the Lieutenant-Governor shall signify to such Officer by a statement in writing the grounds of the intended suspension, and shall call upon him to state in writing the grounds upon which he desires to exculpate himself. The Lieutenant-Governor shall lay both statements before the Executive Council and, having consulted them thereon, shall cause to be recorded on the Minutes whether the Council or the majority thereof does or does not assent to the suspension; and the Lieutenant-Governor may thereupon if he think fit proceed to such suspension. Provided that in any case the Lieutenant-Governor shall transmit both of the said statements, together with the Minutes of the Executive Council, to the Governor at the earliest opportunity for his consent thereto. The Governor shall in like manner transmit to Us any statements relating to the suspension of any public Officer by the Lieutenant-Governor which he may have received from the Lieutenant-Governor. But if in any case relating to the suspension of a public officer the interests of Our service shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to demand that a person shall cease to exercise the powers and functions of his office instantly, or before there shall be time to take the proceedings herein-before directed, he shall then interdict such person from the exercise of the powers and functions of his office until the decision of the Governor in the matter be signified.

Governor and Lieutenant-Governor to promote religion and education amongst the Natives.

Protection of their persons and property.

XXX. The Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor are, to the utmost of their power, to promote religion and education among the native inhabitants of the Colony, and they are especially to take care to protect such native inhabitants in their persons and in the free enjoyment of their possessions, and by all lawful means to prevent and restrain all violence and injustice which may in any manner be practised or attempted against them.

Regulation of power of pardon in capital cases.

Judge's reports to be laid before Executive Council.

Lieutenant-Governor to take advice of Executive Council in such cases.

XXXI. Whenever any offender shall have been condemned to suffer death by the sentence of any Court in the Colony, the Lieutenant-Governor shall call upon the Judge who presided at the trial to make to him a written report of the case of such offender, and shall cause such report to be taken into consideration at the first meeting thereafter which may be conveniently held of the Executive Council, and he may cause the said Judge to be specially summoned to attend at such meeting and to produce his notes thereat. The Lieutenant-Governor shall not propose to the Governor to pardon or reprieve any such offender unless it shall appear to him expedient so to do upon receiving the advice of the Executive Council thereon. Provided that he shall enter on the Minutes of the Executive Council a Minute of his reasons at length, in case he should upon any such question differ from the opinion of the majority of the Members thereof. The Lieutenant-Governor shall in every such case forthwith transmit a copy of such Minutes to the Governor for his decision thereon, which may be signified by telegraph.

Blue Book.

XXXII. And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor will receive from one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, through the Governor, a Book of Tables in blank (commonly called the "Blue Book") to be annually filled up with certain Returns relative to the revenue and expenditure, defence, public works, legislation, civil establishments, pensions, population, schools, course of exchange, imports and

exports, agricultural produce, manufactures, and other matters in the said "Blue-Book" more particularly specified with reference to the state and condition of the Colony: Now We do direct and enjoin that all such Returns be accurately prepared, and punctually transmitted by the Lieutenant-Governor to the Governor from year to year, to be by him transmitted in like manner to Us.

Lieutenant-Governor to obey directions of Governor in matters not otherwise provided for by Instructions.

XXXIII. Subject to the provisions of Our said Letters Patent and of these Our instructions the Lieutenant-Governor shall, in all matters not otherwise provided for by these or any other Our Instructions, conform to and obey all such lawful directions as the Governor may at any time address to him, and shall refer to him from time to time on all matters of importance arising within the Colony.

Governor's absence.

XXXIV. The Governor shall not upon any pretence whatever quit the Colony, except in discharge of his duties as Governor of any Colony or Territory adjacent to Our said Colony, or for the purposes contemplated in any Commission granted by Us to him as High Commissioner, without having first obtained leave from Us for so doing under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

The Governor, when in discharge of any such duties he quits the Colony, shall not be considered absent from the Colony within the meaning of Our said Letters Patent.

Lieutenant-Governor's absence.

XXXV. The Lieutenant-Governor shall not upon any pretence whatever quit the Colony without having first obtained leave for so doing from the Governor and from Us under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

Terms "Governor" and "Lieutenant-Governor" explained.

XXXVI. In these Our Instructions the terms "the Governor" and "the Lieutenant-Governor" shall, unless inconsistent with the context, include every person for the time being administering the Government of the Colony as Governor and as Lieutenant-Governor respectively.

E. R.

No. 9.

GOVERNOR VISCOUNT MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received November 8, 1902.)

High Commissioner's Office, Johannesburg,
October 20, 1902.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your despatch of the 30th of August, 1902.*

I quite agree that a certain measure of responsibility for the subsequent welfare of women brought out to this Colony rests with this Government. I have pointed this out to my Advisory Committee of the Women's Immigration Department, who realize that they share largely in this responsibility. They assure me that they have from the first given this aspect of the scheme their fullest and most careful consideration, that all their arrangements have had in view the possible dangers to women immigrants, and that no effort will be spared to safeguard and protect those whom they are seeking to encourage to come to this country, and that should experience disclose any special danger or flaw in the present immigration scheme measures will at once be taken to put the matter right.

With reference to the bond which it has been suggested each female emigrant should be required to sign, this is at present provided for. Every woman brought out by the Women's Immigration Department has, before leaving England, to sign an agreement which provides, amongst other things, that she must accept such suitable employment at a specified rate of wages as shall be found for her by the Department, and that should she fail to carry out all the conditions of the agreement she is to pay

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* No. 5.

an amount, approximating to a full ordinary passage, as liquidated damages. No doubt it will very often be impossible to enforce the bond in such cases, but the moral effect should be considerable. I agree that the best safeguard lies in a careful selection not only of the emigrants in England, but of the employers here. My Advisory Committee are very strong as to this latter point. Every application has to be submitted to and approved by a special committee of ladies who are thoroughly conversant with Johannesburg life. Every applicant has to furnish two references; and if the Committee have any doubts enquiries are instituted, and if deemed advisable a visit is paid to the applicant's residence, either by a lady of the Committee or by Miss Russell, one of the Joint Secretaries of the Women's Immigration Department. As to the selection of emigrants in England, the London Expansion Committee have been given absolute power to veto the sending out of any woman should they consider her in any way undesirable.

As suggested by you, I have furnished the London Expansion Committee with a scale of wages which can be guaranteed to the various classes of servants. I am informed also that Mrs. Wybergh, who has been in England for some months past, and who thoroughly understands the domestic servant question in this Colony, has fully explained the conditions of living in the Transvaal to the Selection Committee in London.

I have arranged that in future all immigrants coming to this Colony will remain on the steamer at Cape Town until their train is ready to leave, and I hope to be able to arrange to have special railway coaches run down to the Docks at Cape Town to meet them on arrival, thus enabling them to walk off the ship into the train, and come straight on here. I have also telegraphed to the London Expansion Committee that it is desirable that matrons should accompany their parties to Johannesburg. I may add that the Port Chaplain (Rev. Alan Williams) has agreed to meet all steamers having immigrants for the Transvaal on board on arrival, and to render every assistance in his power. For this he is to receive a small monthly salary. By the above mentioned means all danger at Cape Town should be obviated.

On arrival at Johannesburg the immigrants will be met and taken to a hostel at De Villiers Street, which is under the control of the Women's Immigration Department, where they will be provided for whilst awaiting employment. Every care will be taken to see that the servants are suitable for the employment found for them, and that the rate of wages offered is a fair one. In this way it is hoped both employers and immigrants will be satisfied and contented. Should the servant, however, leave her employment, she is encouraged to return to the hostel, where she will receive board and lodging at a very moderate charge. Every effort will also be made to secure her re-employment, for which no registration fee or other charge will be made. In this way, and through the instalments which she has to repay monthly on account of her passage money, I hope the Women's Immigration Department will be enabled to keep in close touch with and safeguard all immigrants brought out by them.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
Governor.

No. 10.

GOVERNOR VISCOUNT MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received 10.50 a.m., November 17, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

[*Answered by No.* 11.]

November 17. No. 5. Can you arrange henceforth to send every week twenty-five women requisitioned by Women's Immigration Department? It is difficult handle more than twenty-five at a time but whole success of Department depends on regular supply up to this number.

No. 11.

THE EARL OF ONSLOW (FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE) to GOVERNOR VISCOUNT MILNER.

(Sent 11.30 a.m., November 27, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

[*Answered by No.* 17.]

November 27. No. 1. Your telegram of 17th November, No. 5.* Expansion Committee represent that there are serious difficulties in the way of sending weekly parties as proposed. When parties of fifty are sent out Company partition off part of ship for their use exclusively which is very desirable, and which they will not do for smaller number. It is difficult to obtain any more trained matrons, and sending weekly parties would be heavy strain on staff of Committee, which is dependent on public contributions and is small. Could not permanent arrangements be made for parties of fifty as in case of "Harlech Castle" and "Pembroke Castle"?

No. 12.

GOVERNOR VISCOUNT MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received November 29, 1902.)

[*Answered by No.* 30.]

(Extract.)

Governor's Office, Johannesburg, November 8, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to bring to your notice the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, who have filled the posts of Director of Burgher Camps in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony respectively, since last February. As you are aware the period for which they have been lent by the Government of India terminates on the 31st December, and I take this opportunity of expressing my high appreciation of their services. They undertook work which in itself was very laborious and difficult, though by the time they arrived in this country the worst period in the history of the camps had been passed. The death-rate of the camps since February shows how satisfactorily they have maintained the improved condition of the camps which General Maxwell inaugurated. Under their management the departments in both Colonies worked smoothly and efficiently. They had further to bear the brunt of Repatriation in its earlier stages, when the normal work of the camps was increased a hundredfold. In the many problems connected with Repatriation I have found their advice and co-operation of the greatest use.

No. 13.

GOVERNOR VISCOUNT MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received November 29, 1902.)

SIR, Governor's Office, Johannesburg, November 8, 1902.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 29th August,† I have the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of a letter from the Director of Agriculture, Transvaal, on the subject of breeding of horses and cattle in South Africa.

I have, &c.,

MILNER,

Governor.

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* No. 10.

† No. 4.

Enclosure in No. 13.

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, Transvaal, to ASSISTANT PRIVATE SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR, Transvaal.

SIR, Transvaal Department of Agriculture, Pretoria, October 30, 1902.

IN accordance with your verbal request that I should submit my views with regard to the letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General, Imperial Yeomanry, which, together with extracts from his report, were forwarded to His Excellency the Governor by the Right Honourable J. Chamberlain, Secretary of State, under cover of his despatch of the 29th August, I have the honour to make the following observations :—

I cordially endorse the sentiments expressed in the report as to the advisability of the Government taking steps to assist in the restocking of the country, and consider that the present affords an excellent opportunity for introducing various necessary reforms, and for placing the industry upon a sound basis.

That the Transvaal is naturally adapted for stock raising, and that it can be rendered capable of producing and maintaining a large head of live stock, is generally acknowledged by those who are acquainted with the country.

The vast quantities of wild herbiverous animals, such as buffalos, wildebeste, and the various antelopes found in the country when it was first occupied by white men, and the quantities of live stock in the possession of the Boers and natives prior to the commencement of the war amply demonstrate this fact.

Before entering into particulars with regard to suggestions for future development, it will be well to give a brief description of the conditions under which stock farming has been conducted in the past.

The Boer methods were primitive in the extreme; their one idea being to increase the number of their animals with as little trouble and expense to themselves as possible. This being so, the animals were naturally left very much to their own resources, they were kept entirely upon the veld, and no attempt was made to force them, or to improve the various breeds either by selection, the introduction of fresh blood from abroad, or by the adoption of enlightened systems of feeding and management; nor were any measures taken to provide shelter or conserve water for the stock, to improve the quality of the veld, or otherwise to increase the carrying capacity of the soil. The farms were, with a very few exceptions, unfenced, and the animals were herded during the day and confined in foul, unwholesome kraals or yards at night. No provision was made for winter feed; during the summer the animals were kept upon the high veld, but in the autumn, when the weather grows cold and the keep becomes scarce, the farmer would trek with the whole of his live stock, into the low country, which, during the winter, is healthy for man and beast, and on account of its geographical position and lower altitude is warmer and moister than the exposed uplands. There the farmer would remain until such time as feed again became obtainable upon the high veld, or the horse sickness or fever season commenced, when he would return to his farm upon the uplands.

Skilled veterinary assistance was practically tabooed by the ignorant Boers, who regarded the outbreak of contagious disease, which destroyed immense quantities of stock during the past decade, as visitations from Providence, which it would be presumption to interfere with.

The late Government did very little towards assisting or encouraging animal husbandry, beyond passing various Acts dealing with certain contagious diseases, such as glanders, rinderpest, &c. These Acts, though not bad in themselves, were very indifferently administered.

The Government also made a grant of £15,000 per annum to the Agricultural Societies of the country, but these societies were so ignorantly conducted that it is doubtful if the results obtained were at all commensurate with the expenditure.

The Boer stock consisted chiefly of cattle, horses, or rather ponies, sheep and goats; a few donkeys, mules and pigs were also kept.

The animals, as might be supposed from the conditions under which they were kept, were hardy and active, but small and slow in arriving at maturity. Owing to their having been bred for many generations in the country, and to the fact of their being left so much to themselves, they became, by virtue of natural selection or the survival of the fittest, thoroughly acclimatized and admirably adapted to their surroundings.

The aim of the Boer in breeding cattle was to procure a supply of trek oxen, on the one hand, and of heifers, on the other, the heifer being used for breeding or for selling to kaffirs, who employed them for the purchase of wives, the recognised price for a wife being eight heifers. The sheep were kept chiefly for their wool.

It may be safely asserted that no attempt was made to rear either cattle or sheep solely for the production of meat; the Boers regarding this as a matter of secondary importance, and being quite content with the flesh from animals which had served their turn as trek oxen or breeding stock, as the case might be.

With regard to milk, a small number of cows were kept for this purpose in the neighbourhood of town by progressive farmers, but otherwise no steps were taken to stimulate the milking qualities of the animals, or to select them for that purpose.

With the exception of being used to a certain extent for Cape carts and other light vehicles, horses were very little used for draft purposes, either upon the land or upon the roads, oxen being almost invariably employed wherever practicable.

The Boers used their horses almost entirely as saddle horses; they were small and weedy in appearance, but hardy and active, and if not pushed beyond their natural pace, a sort of triple or amble, were very sturdy and capable of carrying heavy weights for long distances without being unduly fatigued.

The effect of the war upon the live stock of the country has been most disastrous. The native stock has been nearly exterminated, and the country has become impregnated with disease.

The loss of the native animals will be very severely felt; for, in addition to the great expense which will be involved in procuring breeding stock from abroad, the acclimatization of imported animals is always a tedious and risky business, and in the case of a country like the Transvaal that rejoices in many diseases peculiar to itself, which, though bad enough among native stock, are far worse amongst imported animals, and which also possesses a number of poisonous plants that are very fatal to animals not accustomed to graze among them, the process will be exceptionally difficult and many failures and disappointments will certainly be experienced.

The question of disease is a most serious one, for, in addition to the various endemic diseases, such as horse sickness, gall sickness, blue tongue, heartwater, &c., which have been already referred to, the country is infected with almost every other form of contagious disease known to modern science, and glanders, mange, rinderpest, pleuro pneumonia, redwater, scab, &c., are rife throughout the Colony.

The war is, of course, largely responsible for this; for, owing to the exigencies of military operations, vast numbers of imperfectly inspected animals were imported from all parts of the world, and they, and the stock already in the country, were kept constantly moving from place to place, regardless of the simplest veterinary precautions.

The foregoing represents the conditions of affairs at the present time, from which it will be seen that, so far as restocking the country is concerned, we have practically to commence *de novo*.

The question is how to do this in a satisfactory and economical manner.

Undoubtedly the first thing to be done is to endeavour to clear the country of disease, and so to render it possible for animals to exist therein. Owing to the limited number of animals to be dealt with, the present affords an excellent opportunity of grappling with the various forms of contagious disease, and, in my opinion, it would be most unwise to attempt to bring more stock into the country than is absolutely necessary until such time as the above-mentioned diseases are got somewhat under control, and

our veterinary and police organizations are sufficiently perfected to carry out the necessary protective measures.

Whilst endeavouring to eradicate disease within the country, steps must also be taken to guard the frontiers and to prevent the entrance of any but healthy animals, for if this is not done we will be liable to fresh infection from the stream of animals already beginning to pour into the country from all quarters of the globe, and all our efforts to clear it internally will be unavailing.

Redwater and the various endemic diseases are not so easily dealt with; of the latter in particular very little is really known, and the services of skilled veterinary surgeons and bacteriologists must be employed in order to investigate them, and to devise methods of treatment.

So much for initial precautionary measures. The next point is the restocking itself, and here, for reasons already mentioned, it will be necessary to proceed cautiously, or serious losses and great disappointments will certainly ensue.

The first thing to be attended to is to make the most of what native animals, and horses and cattle in particular, that are remaining. The Boers and other people who have previously farmed in the country do not require to be instructed on this point, however, for they are well aware of their value, and have already secured most of them.

In the next place we shall do well to import any stock of fair size and quality which can be obtained from the neighbouring territories; for they, in a measure, will also be acclimatized, and should prove useful foundation stock on the female side.

For the remainder we shall have to look further afield, and the project becomes much more risky and uncertain.

The records of the importation of live stock into South Africa have been mainly chronicles of disaster, and we shall have to proceed very circumspectly, if we wish to avoid a repetition of these. At the present time there is not sufficient data available for us to say with any degree of certainty what breeds of stock other than native breeds are most likely to succeed here, nor to enlighten as to the parts of the globe from which stock capable of withstanding the peculiar conditions existing in this country can best be obtained.

Under the circumstances it would be advisable for us to proceed cautiously, and to note the behaviour of trial shipments of cattle which are now being made from various parts of the world.

In the case of cattle, it is only natural to suppose that animals from countries resembling this as regards soil and climate, and reared under similar conditions, will be most likely to succeed here; and further, the limited experience we have already goes to prove that cattle obtained from countries or localities where redwater prevails, are less susceptible to redwater here than animals brought from areas where the disease is unknown.

Certain portions of Australia, of Texas, and of the Argentine meet the above requirements, and I am inclined to think that it is to those countries that we must look for our new supply. The Government have already ordered experimental shipments of cattle from Queensland and from Texas; the latter have actually arrived, and cattle obtained from other portions of Australia and from the Argentine are under observation. A good many draught oxen have been imported from Madagascar; they have the advantage of being cheap and of being resistent to redwater; but for many reasons they are not desirable for breeding purposes.

I do not think British cattle would be likely to succeed out here, if subjected to the same treatment as ordinary cattle; they have been in the habit of living too well at home, and are very susceptible both to redwater and gall sickness; later on, when things get more settled, and they can be looked after better, they will probably have a good market as stud animals, for improving or grading up the hardy and more acclimatized stock. Even then they will be required to be judiciously selected and managed.

The same remark may also be applied to sheep, for, speaking entirely without experience, I am inclined to think that sheep from Australia, where they can be had at a very reasonable figure, will do best for general purposes, whilst English rams will be required for grading up and giving fecundity and weight of carcase.

As regards horses, matters are rather different, for here we have to take into account the miscellaneous collection of mares left in the possession of the military at the conclusion of the war, and those, I take it, will have to prove the foundation stock of the horse of the future; they represent almost every breed and description of horse used for military purposes; many of them are very poor, but the fact of their having survived the campaign testifies to their stamina. In a country like England they would be regarded as heavy enough for agricultural purposes; but in South Africa conditions are different, and, if suitable sires be used, their produce should, in some cases immediately, and in other cases in a few generations, become extremely well adapted to the requirements of the country.

Everything points to stout, short-legged thoroughbreds and Arabs as being the kind of stallions best fitted for the country, though I am inclined to think that a race of small active horses, somewhat like that obtained from a cross between a hunter sire and a small clear legged cart mare, would prove very useful.

With regard to the assistance which can be probably rendered by the Government in the matter of assisting the animal husbandry of the country:

The first thing is undoubtedly the organization and maintenance of a strong and thoroughly efficient veterinary department.

This must be divided into two branches, the one to supervise outbreaks and to take steps to eradicate contagious diseases, and the other to conduct investigations into the diseases peculiar to the country and to endeavour to discover methods for their prevention or cure.

Secondly, a Fencing Act must be introduced in order to confine stock upon the separate farms and to prevent the animals straying more or less all over the country.

Thirdly, a Branding Act must be passed, so that lost, stolen or strayed animals can be identified. The above may be regarded as protective measures, which are absolutely necessary, if stock raising is ever to become anything more than a mere matter of chance.

As to the importation of stock by the Government, and the provisions to be made for the encouragement of the industry and the improvement of the quality of the animals generally. There will not, I think, be much necessity for the Government to import stock upon any considerable scale; as there is every indication of the demand being met by private enterprise; indeed, the competition from various of the Colonies and from North and South America is already becoming keen, and large quantities of live stock from various parts of the world have actually been landed or are on their way.

The immediate and pressing want has been for draught animals, to get in the season crops, and this demand has been very largely met by the Repatriation Department.

The advancing of money on loan to farmers for the purchase of stock is also having a good effect, and many farmers are taking steps to purchase cattle from the Cape Colony or from some of the recent importations.

It will be the duty of the Government to obtain all the information possible about the cost and quality of the imported stock from the different countries, and to note their behaviour over here; so that they may be able to advise farmers upon the subject, and possibly to assist in the importation of experimental shiploads of animals, which are likely to be specially suitable for this country.

One of the best methods by which the Government can assist in improving the quality of the stock will be by the establishment of experimental and stud farms in

various parts of the country. At these farms experiments will be made with the different breeds of stock, and from stock obtained from various parts of the world. A fair number of animals of the breeds best suited to the neighbourhood will be kept at each, and each year sales will be held of animals (surplus) in order to give the farmers an opportunity of improving their stock by the purchase of well-bred animals.

The farmers in the neighbourhood of the farm will have the advantage of being able to send their animals to first class sires; and if any demand arises provision can be made to extend this principle and to station other sires in various parts of the country for the use of those districts; and the plan which may be practicable would be to allow farmers, owning a certain number of cows or mares as the case might be, to purchase or hire sires at the annual sales on easy systems of payment, of course, against satisfactory security.

Facilities will be given to farmers to visit the farm, especially before the sales, in order that they may have an opportunity of noting the results obtained, and of making a thorough inspection of the stock for disposal.

Great care will have to be exercised in procuring managers to take charge of these breeding establishments; they must not only be thoroughly competent to conduct the farms on the most up-to-date methods, but they must be able to give skilled advice to farmers on matters connected with their special branches.

The farms will be most useful object lessons for intending settlers, as by making enquiries at them the would-be farmer will be able to ascertain what varieties of stock, and what methods of management are most likely to succeed in that particular neighbourhood, and also what diseases and other features are to be specially guarded against. Later on, provision will be made for receiving young men upon the farms, and so enabling them to obtain a training in practical agriculture and in the ways of the country before commencing farming on their own account.

It is believed that the farms will materially assist the Boers also, by setting before them the advantages to be derived from the adoption of newer and more enlightened methods. One farm has already been started at Potchefstroom, and others are being projected in Bloemhoff, to serve the extreme west, and in Standerton, Ermelo and Wakkerstroom, all these districts being likely to become important stock raising centres.

The Government own a large area of fine grazing ground on the extreme north-west, and arrangements are being made to start a ranch in the centre of this block, so as to try and open up what has hitherto been an undeveloped portion of the country.

In the report alluded to considerable stress is laid upon the desirability of the Governments supplying the settlers with blood mares, and, I take it, other breeding stock, as well as providing them with sires.

The Government are prepared to advance capital to settlers for the purchase of breeding animals on liberal terms, and this should in some measure meet the case. If it could be managed it would undoubtedly be a good thing if the Government could make the advances in kind rather than in cash, for it would then be possible to have the animals selected by competent persons who would assure themselves of their soundness and suitability for the country. But this would be a very great undertaking, and would require an elaborate and expensive organization; and it is, judging from the experience gained in the purchase of remounts, a question whether it would work out in practice nearly as well as it appears in theory.

I thoroughly agree with the suggestion that expert advice and assistance will be needed for the settler, for there is probably no country in the world which presents more difficulties to a beginner than this.

The foregoing is a brief outline of the policy which I believe ought to be accepted. So far the Repatriation Department has done most of the work in connection with the restocking; its chief concern being to provide draught animals for the returning burghers, though it has also supplied a certain amount of breeding animals in addition. Besides taking over many thousands of horses (and mares), mules and oxen from the

military, they have purchased largely in Cape Colony and Natal and at the ports, and have also contracted directly with importers for a considerable number of animals from abroad. The Land Board purchased 500 grade Hereford and shorthorn heifers from Texas, the importer undertaking to keep the animals for three months in this country before handing them over to the Board, in order to prove their immunity from redwater; these cattle have already been in the country some two months; they have been split up into small lots which have been located in different parts of the country so as to test them thoroughly; so far they have done extremely well, and appear to be well suited to their new surroundings. The Board is also importing a shipment of cattle from the tick-infested portion of Queensland on the same terms, but these have not yet arrived. A cargo of dairy cattle from Australia (Victoria) and a large number of cattle from Western Australia and from the Argentine have recently been imported by private individuals and the behaviour of these is being noticed. So far, the whole of the cattle which have been brought over by the various agencies above-mentioned have been of good quality, and provided they withstand the redwater and other local diseases, should prove very suitable to the country.

The Government, so far, have not taken any steps to procure sheep; but it is understood that a considerable number of merinos and half-bred ewes are on their way from Australia. So far, the sheep interest has not been considered nearly as important as the cattle, and though it will probably be capable of development in the future, I do not look upon it as pressing as cattle and horses.

With regard to horses, mules and donkeys, the Department of Agriculture has taken over 1,500 selected mares from the military for breeding purposes. These mares contain representatives of nearly every variety of animal used during the war, so good opportunities will be afforded of ascertaining what class of animals will do best out here. The mares are now being kept in the neighbourhood of Standerton, which is a healthy district for horses; at present they are running upon grazing land which has been hired for the season; but efforts are being made to secure permanent quarters for them. If possible, farms will be obtained for them in central positions in the Standerton, Ermelo and Wakkerstroom districts, as these districts are pre-eminently adapted for horse breeding, and will undoubtedly become the centre of the industry in the future, as in the past.

The mares will shortly be classified and put to the horse. For the purpose of serving the mares, fifteen stallions have already been purchased from persons resident in South Africa, and twenty thoroughbreds have been cabled for from Australia (Melbourne), and are expected to arrive almost immediately.

The horses obtained locally consist of the following:—

Six English thoroughbreds, two of which were awarded Queen's premium at Islington for horses likely to get hunters; one Argentine thoroughbred; six Arabs, two of which came originally from Crabbet Park and the remainder from India; one Cleveland bay and one American trotter. A few first-class donkeys are being obtained from breeding jennets, and two Spanish jacks from breeding mules.

Mr. Blackburn, late Captain Imperial Yeomanry, who has had considerable experience in horse breeding in England and in the United States of America, has been placed in charge of the mares. Many and various proposals have been put forward with regard to the supplying of breeding stock to settlers, either upon loan or upon payment by instalment. The chief objection to these schemes as a whole are limited experience of the settlers, and the difficulty of preventing the stock being misused or misappropriated. In view of the exceptional conditions already alluded to as prevailing in this country it is incumbent upon the settler to proceed with the utmost caution at first, and to gradually increase his interest as he gains experience, and, in my opinion, it is not advisable to supply stock to beginners upon too extensive or liberal a scale, for the novice, and especially the would-be farmer, is always of a sanguine disposition, and very apt to embark upon a bigger enterprise than his means or experience will warrant, with the result that he loses both his own and the State's capital.

The second objection is a very weighty one also, for in the present sparsely settled condition of the country and in the absence of well organised systems of local police

it will be almost impossible to maintain a sufficiently strict supervision over loaned stock as will prevent their being fraudulently disposed of by unscrupulous settlers.

I have, &c.,
F. B. SMITH.

John Buchan, Esq.,
Assistant Private Secretary to
His Excellency the Governor.

No. 14.

GOVERNOR VISCOUNT MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received November 29, 1902.)

SIR, Johannesburg, November 8, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information, two copies of Ordinance No. 22 of 1902, Land Settlement Ordinance, together with a report thereon by the Attorney-General.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
Governor.

Enclosure 1 in No. 14.

(No. 420—1902.)

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

PROMULGATION OF ORDINANCE.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to assent to the undermentioned Ordinance, which has been passed by the Legislative Council:—

Ordinance No. 22 of 1902, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Lease or Sale of Crown Lands within the Colony."

H. F. WILSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Bloemfontein,
October 31, 1902.

No. 22 of 1902.] [October 31, 1902.

ORDINANCE.

To Provide for the Lease or Sale of Crown Lands within the Colony.

Whereas it is desirable to define the conditions on which certain Crown Lands may be disposed of to approved applicants: Preamble.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Orange River Colony, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to lease or sell to approved applicants such portion of the Crown Lands within this Colony as he may determine, in the manner and on the terms and conditions in this Ordinance set forth. Power of Lieutenant-Governor to lease or sell lands.

2. For the purposes of this Ordinance there shall be and is hereby established a Land Board to be known as "The Land Settlement Board of the Orange River Colony," which shall consist of three members to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor whose appointments shall be notified in the "Gazette." Establishment of Land Settlement Board.

The Lieutenant-Governor shall have the power to remove any member from the said Board and to make fresh appointments thereto.

There shall be attached to the said Board a Secretary and such other officers as the Lieutenant-Governor may deem fit to appoint.

Board to invite applications for land by notice in "Gazette."

3. The said Board shall with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time as occasion requires publish a notice in the "Gazette" and in such newspapers as they may think fit descriptive of the position and extent of any portions of land set apart for settlement under the provisions of this Ordinance, and inviting applications for the lease or purchase of the said portions respectively.

Contents of Notice.

The said notice shall also state the amount of rent and the purchase price of each of the said portions, the date by which applications shall be sent in, and such other particulars as the said Board may determine: Provided however that the Lieutenant-Governor may at any time within a period of three months after the taking effect of this Ordinance dispose of any portions of Crown Land by way of lease or sale, on the terms and conditions therein laid down, notwithstanding that the said lands shall not have been advertised in the manner provided in this section.

Power of Lieutenant-Governor to dispose of lands without notice, for 3 months from commencement of Ordinance.

Applications to be in writing.

4. Every such application as aforesaid shall be in writing and shall be made to the said Board within such time as shall be fixed in the said notice.

Form of application.

5. Every such application shall be made as nearly as may be in the form provided in Schedule A annexed hereto, and shall also state whether the applicant desires to acquire the land applied for by lease or purchase.

No applicant to receive more than one portion of Land.

6. Not more than one such portion of land as aforesaid shall be granted by way of lease or sale to any one applicant; but should the name of more than one portion be inserted in any such application, the applicant shall be deemed to have applied for each portion successively in the order in which they shall be set down in such application.

Applicants to appear personally before the Board.

7. All such applications as aforesaid shall be submitted to the said Board who may, if they think fit, call upon any or all of the applicants to appear personally before them in order the better to judge of his or their fitness. The Board shall, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, select those applicants who appear to them, having regard to the circumstances of the particular land applied for, to be the most suitable as occupants thereof. Where there is more than one selected applicant for a particular portion of land, the Secretary of the said Board shall, in the presence of not less than two members thereof, determine by lot the selected applicant to whom the land shall be allotted. Provided always that it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to allot a particular portion of land to one of such selected applicants on the ground that he has rendered public service, which has not been rendered by the other selected applicants; or where there are a number of selected applicants who have rendered such service, to confine the drawing of lots in the manner aforesaid to such last-mentioned applicants.

Certain Applicants to have preference.

Approval of applicant and his acceptance of land to be notified in writing.

8. In the event of any such application for the lease or purchase of any such portions of land being approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Secretary to the said Board shall forthwith in writing notify the same to the approved applicant, and the said applicant, if resident in South Africa, shall in writing addressed to the said Board notify his acceptance of the allotment of the land not later than one month after the date of the despatch of the notification of the Lieutenant-Governor's approval; or, if resident out of South Africa, by letter addressed as aforesaid and despatched not later than three months after the said date. And in the event of any such approved applicant to whom such notification shall have been duly despatched failing to notify his acceptance as aforesaid, his application and the Lieutenant-Governor's approval thereof shall be deemed to have been cancelled.

On acceptance of land agreement of lease or sale to be entered into.

9. Every such approved applicant shall, within one month of the receipt by the said Board of his notification accepting the said allotment enter into an agreement in writing with the Colonial Secretary, acting for and on behalf of the Government, for the lease or purchase of the land allotted as aforesaid, as the case may be, and shall thereafter enter into personal occupation of the said land not later than three months from the date on which the said agreement is signed by the parties thereto. And should the applicant fail to enter into the said agreement, or to personally occupy the said land within the respective periods as aforesaid, his application and the Lieutenant-Governor's approval thereof shall be deemed to have been cancelled, and the said agreement if completed shall thereupon become *ipso facto* null and void.

10. Notwithstanding anything in sections eight and nine hereof, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to grant an extension of the time within which any such approved applicant may notify his acceptance or may enter into the said agreement or occupy the said land, on such applicant giving proof to the satisfaction of the said Board that the delay in notifying such acceptance or entering into such agreement or in occupying such land, respectively, has arisen from circumstances beyond his control, or on any other grounds which the said Board may deem fair and reasonable.

Power of Lieutenant-Governor to extend time within which applicant may accept land or enter into agreement.

11. No person who is the owner or lessee of land within this Colony in extent twenty-five morgen and upwards shall be entitled to have any land allotted to him either by way of lease or sale under the provisions of this Ordinance.

Allotments limited to holders of not more than 25 morgen.

LEASE.

12. Every lease shall be for a term of five years at a rent equal to five per centum of the purchase price of the land: Provided that every such lease may at the option of the lessee be extended for a further period of five or ten years respectively, upon his giving notice in writing to the Secretary of the said Board of his intention to renew not less than six months prior to the expiration of the first mentioned term of five years.

Term and extension of lease.

13. Every such lease shall be granted upon the terms and conditions following, which shall be inserted in the agreement of lease mentioned in section nine hereof:—

Conditions of lease.

(A) The rent shall be payable half-yearly, and the rent for the first half-year shall become due and payable six months after the date on which the lessee shall have obtained possession of the land.

And in the event of the rent for any half-year being in arrear for three months after the date upon which it became due and payable, the Lieutenant-Governor may declare the lease to be forfeited and the land shall thereupon revert to the Government.

Power of Lieutenant-Governor to declare lease forfeited for non-payment of rent.

(B) The lessee shall not during the period of his tenancy cede, assign or in any other manner dispose of the said lease, or sub-let or attempt to sub-let the land or any portion thereof without the consent in writing of the said Board.

Lessee not to dispose of lease without consent of Board.

(C) The lessee shall during the period of his tenancy personally reside on the land and shall not be absent therefrom for more than three months in any one year of his tenancy without the consent in writing of the said Board.

Personal occupation by lessee.

(D) The lessee shall cultivate his land in a proper and husbandlike manner to the satisfaction of the said Board.

Cultivation of land.

(E) The lessee shall not borrow money on the security of his interest in the land so leased or any portion thereof without the consent in writing of the said Board.

Land not to be hypothecated without consent of Board.

(F) The lessee shall not employ any money advanced to him by Government under the provisions of sections seventeen and eighteen of this Ordinance for any purposes save those for which the same shall have been advanced and for which he shall have obtained the consent in writing of the said Board.

Advances to be applied for purposes for which made.

(G) The interest in land held on lease shall not, during the currency of the lease, except as in this Ordinance provided, be capable of being hypothecated, attached or taken in execution.

Interest in land not executable.

14. In the event of the breach by any lessee of any of the conditions contained in sub-sections (B), (C), (D), (E) or (F) of the last preceding section or in the event of the conviction of any lessee of any criminal offence punishable by death or imprisonment without the option of a fine, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to declare the lease to be forfeited on giving to such lessee three months' notice in writing of his intention so to do, and the land shall thereupon revert to the Government.

Power of Lieutenant-Governor to declare lease forfeited on certain grounds.

15. In the event of the insolvency of any lessee or of any lessee assigning or attempting to assign his estate for the benefit of his creditors, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor forthwith to declare the lease to be forfeited, and the land shall thereupon revert to the Government.

Power to declare lease forfeited on insolvency of lessee.

Compensation on termination of lease.

16. On the expiration of the term of any lease or in the event of the forfeiture thereof, the lessee shall be entitled to receive compensation from the Government for all permanent and unexhausted improvements then existing upon the land for the carrying out of which the said lessee shall have obtained the consent in writing of the said Board.

Amount to be settled by arbitration in case of dispute.

Right of Government to set off advances made to lessee.

In the event of the said lessee being unable to agree with the Government as to the compensation, the amount thereof shall be determined by arbitration in the manner hereinafter provided: Provided always that notwithstanding anything in section nineteen of this Ordinance contained the Government shall have the right to set off against the amount of any such compensation so payable all amounts that may be owing by the lessee in respect of capital advanced to him by the Government, together with the interest thereon, whether payment thereof shall or shall not be due, and also all arrears of rent then due and payable by the lessee under the terms of the said lease.

Power of Lieutenant-Governor to make advances to lessee for permanent improvements.

17. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor on the advice of the said Board to advance to any lessee during the currency of his lease, money for the purpose of effecting any permanent improvements upon the land, such as drainage, fencing, farm buildings, tree planting, well sinking, road making, reclamation of waste land, or for carrying out any other work which in the opinion of the said Board is calculated to permanently enhance the value of the land.

Conditions on which advances made.

18. Any advances made in terms of the last preceding section shall be subject to the following conditions:—

Nature of improvements and estimate of costs to be stated by lessee.

(A) The lessee shall before receiving an advance give notice in writing to the said Board of his intention to commence any such improvements as aforesaid, stating fully the nature of such improvements and furnishing an estimate of the cost thereof, and shall also obtain the consent in writing of the said Board to the said improvements being effected.

Advance not to exceed capital amount expended by lessee on land.

(B) The sum total of such advances to any one lessee shall not at any time exceed the amount which the lessee shall up to that time have expended on the land by way of capital outlay in connection with its cultivation, together with the amount, if any, which the lessee may prove to the satisfaction of the said Board that he is prepared and is in a position to expend within a reasonable time upon improvements in connection with the cultivation of the land.

Advance not to exceed five times annual rent.

(C) The total outstanding amount of such advance together with the interest due thereon shall not at any time exceed five times the annual rent of the land.

Terms on which advances are to be repaid.

19. All advances made by the Government under the provisions of the last preceding section shall be repaid by the lessee within ten years by twenty instalments of an equal amount payable half-yearly together with interest at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum payable half-yearly and calculated upon the capital amount of the said advance owing by the said lessee at the date when every such instalment becomes due and payable, as more particularly set forth in the table in Schedule B annexed hereto: Provided that every lessee shall be entitled at any time to repay the whole of the amount of any such advance together with interest calculated at the said rate of five pounds per centum from the time of the payment of his last instalment and interest as aforesaid up to the said date: And provided further that at the date of any payment of any instalment with interest as aforesaid it shall be lawful for the lessee to pay in addition thereto the sum of five pounds or any multiple of five pounds; which sum or sums shall be credited to the said lessee together with interest at five pounds per centum per annum calculated from the date of such agreement until such time as the total amount of such sums together with the interest accruing thereon shall be equal to the amount, including capital and interest, owing by the said lessee in respect of the said advance; whereupon the whole amount of the said advance shall be deemed to have been duly repaid.

In the event of failure on the part of the lessee to pay any such instalment when the same shall become due and payable, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to declare the lease to be forfeited on giving the lessee three months notice in writing of his intention so to do, and the land shall thereupon revert to the Government.

On termination of lease amount of advances becomes due and payable; and on failure of payment within one month goods of lessee may be attached on order of Colonial Secretary.

20. In the event of any lessee ceasing to occupy the land whether by reason of the expiration of the lease or the forfeiture of the same, the total amount of any such advances, together with the interest accruing thereon, then owing by the lessee shall forthwith become due and payable, credit being given to the lessee in respect thereof for any amounts due to him by the Government under the provisions of this Ordinance; and in the event of any balance being due to the Government, it shall be lawful for the Colonial Secretary, should the amount not be paid within one month of its becoming due, to place in the hands of the Messenger of any Resident Magistrate's Court an authority in writing empowering such Messenger to seize and arrest all goods and chattels the property of the said lessee which would be executable by law; and all goods and chattels so seized under or by virtue of any such authority as aforesaid shall be dealt with, treated and considered to all intents and purposes as if the same had been attached under process of execution made upon a judgment of any competent Court.

Right of lessee on termination of lease to remove buildings and other fixtures on certain conditions.

21. The lessee shall have the right to remove within a reasonable time after he shall cease to occupy the land leased all movable buildings, machinery and other fixtures erected by him on such land without having previously obtained the consent in writing of the said Board to the erection of the same: Provided that the lessee shall give thirty days' notice to the said Board of his intention to effect such removal as aforesaid: And provided also that upon receipt of the said notice the Government shall have the option of purchasing from the said lessee any such buildings, machinery or other fixtures. In the event of the lessee being unable to agree with the Government as to the price, the same shall be determined by valuation of arbitrators in the manner hereinafter provided, the basis of which valuation shall be the value to an incoming tenant of the said buildings, machinery or other fixtures, as the case may be: And provided further that the said lessee shall in no case remove any such buildings, machinery or other fixtures until all amounts owing by him to the Government in connection with the land leased shall have been discharged.

Any damage caused to the land in the course of such removal as aforesaid shall be made good by the lessee.

Right of lessee with approval of Lieutenant-Governor to purchase the land leased.

22. Every lessee shall, with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor at any time after the completion of the first year of his tenancy, have the right to enter into an agreement as in section nine of this Ordinance provided for the purchase of the land held by him on lease: Provided that he shall three months before the date when his next half-yearly instalment of rent falls due give notice to the said Board of his intention so to do, and shall on such date pay all rent which may be owing by him under the lease. On the completion of the said agreement the lease shall cease and determine and the land shall be held subject to the terms and conditions relating to purchase of land as in this Ordinance set forth, save and except that the first half-yearly instalment of the purchase price shall become due and payable six months after the date of the last payment made in respect of the land under the said lease. Any advances made to the lessee during the continuance of the lease and unpaid at the expiration thereof as in this section provided, shall be treated as advances made to a purchaser under this Ordinance and shall be subject to the provisions relating thereto.

Sale.

Conditions of sale.

23. The sale of any Crown Land under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be subject to the following terms and conditions which shall be included in the agreement of sale referred to in section nine hereof:—

Land to remain property of Government until paid for.

(A) The land shall remain the property of the Government until the payment of the purchase price and interest thereon in the manner hereinafter provided.

Purchase price payable in instalments.

(B) The purchaser shall for and during a period of thirty years pay an annual sum amounting to five pounds fifteen shillings per centum of the purchase price, in half-yearly instalments of two pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence per centum of the said price, save and except that the last half-yearly instalment shall amount to three pounds one shilling and sixpence per centum of the said purchase price; which said instalments shall be apportioned by way of capital payment and interest in the proportions set forth in the Table in Schedule C annexed hereto.

Date on which instalments payable.

(C) The first of the said instalments shall be due and payable on the expiration of one year from the date of the purchaser entering into occupation of the land, and thereafter the said instalments shall, except as hereinafter provided, be paid every six months in each succeeding year reckoned from the aforesaid date, and in the event of any of the said instalments remaining unpaid for three calendar months from the date on which the same became due and payable, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to cancel the said agreement of sale on giving to the purchaser three months' notice in writing of his intention so to do, and the land occupied by the said purchaser under the said agreement shall thereupon revert to the Government.

After 5 years' occupation purchaser may pay balance of purchase price.

(D) On completion of five years' occupation under the said agreement, or on any date thereafter on which any such half-yearly instalment shall become due, it shall be lawful for the purchaser to pay to the Government the balance of the purchase price then remaining unpaid: Provided that the said purchaser shall not less than three months prior to any such date have given notice in writing to the said Board of his intention so to do.

Right of purchaser to increase amount of instalments in respect of purchase price.

(E) On any of the dates in the last preceding sub-section mentioned it shall be lawful for the said purchaser to pay to the Government in respect of the purchase price of the said land the sum of five pounds, or any multiple of five pounds, which sum or sums shall be placed to the credit of the said purchaser together with interest at the rate of four pounds per centum per annum to be calculated from the date of such payment, until such time as the total amount of such sums together with the interest accruing thereon shall be equal to the balance of the purchase price then remaining unpaid; and thereupon the whole of the said purchase price shall be deemed to have been duly paid.

Purchaser to receive grant on perpetual quitrent on payment of purchase price.

(F) As soon as the whole of the purchase price of the said land shall have been duly paid in the manner hereinbefore provided, together with any amount that may then be owing by the said purchaser in respect of any advances made to him by the Government under the provisions of sections twenty-eight and twenty-nine hereof, the land shall become the property of the said purchaser, who shall receive a grant thereof on perpetual quitrent.

Conditions of occupation of land.

(G) Until the said land shall have become the property of the said purchaser as in the last preceding sub-section provided, his occupation thereof shall be subject to the following terms and conditions:—

Purchaser not to dispose of his interest in land without consent of Lieutenant-Governor.

(1) The purchaser shall not cede, assign or in any other manner dispose of his interest in the said land or let or attempt to let the said land or any portion thereof without the consent in writing of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Personal occupation of land by purchaser.

(2) The purchaser shall personally reside on the land and shall not be absent therefrom for more than three months in any one year without the consent in writing of the said Board.

Cultivation of land.

(3) The purchaser shall cultivate the said land in a proper and husband-like manner to the satisfaction of the said Board.

Purchaser not to borrow on security of his interest in land.

(4) The purchaser shall not borrow money on the security of his interest in the said land or any portion thereof without the consent in writing of the said Board.

Advances to be devoted to purposes for which made.

(5) The purchaser shall not employ any money advanced to him by Government under the provisions of this Ordinance for any purposes save those for which he shall have obtained the consent in writing of the said Board.

Interest of purchaser in land not executable.

(H) Until the said land shall have become the property of the said purchaser, his interest therein shall not be capable of being hypothecated, attached or taken in execution.

Power of Lieutenant-Governor to cancel agreement of sale on certain grounds.

24. In the event of the breach by any purchaser of any of the conditions contained in sub-section (G) of the last preceding section or in the event of the conviction of any purchaser of any criminal offence punishable by death or imprisonment without the option of a fine, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to cancel the said agreement of sale on giving to such purchaser three months notice in writing of his intention so to do, and the said agreement shall thereupon become null and void and the land shall revert to the Government.

Power of Lieutenant-Governor to cancel agreement on insolvency of purchaser.

25. In the event of the insolvency of any purchaser or of any purchaser assigning or attempting to assign his estate for the benefit of his creditors prior to his becoming the owner of the said land, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor forthwith to cancel the said agreement, and the said agreement shall thereupon become null and void and the land shall revert to the Government.

On cancellation of agreement purchaser to be refunded instalments of purchase price paid, and entitled to compensation.

26. In the event of the cancellation of any agreement of sale as hereinbefore provided, the Government shall refund to the purchaser or his legal representative, as the case may be, the amount of all instalments paid by such purchaser by way of capital, and the said purchaser shall further be entitled to compensation from the Government in like manner and under the same conditions as are by section sixteen hereof provided in respect of the payment of compensation to lessees for permanent and unexhausted improvements, and shall have the like powers and be subject to the like conditions in respect of the removal of buildings, machinery and other fixtures as are provided in the case of lessees under the provisions of section twenty-one hereof.

On death of purchaser his interest in the land may be assigned with approval of Lieutenant-Governor.

27. In the event of the death of the purchaser before acquiring the ownership of the land, his executor shall, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, have the power to assign the interest of such purchaser in the land to any son of full age of the deceased or failing such son to the widow, and in case there be no such son or widow, or of the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of the said assignment to any one of them being refused, the executor shall have the right to assign the said interest to any person approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor, and upon any such assignment as aforesaid the assignee shall be deemed to have been the purchaser of the said land from the date of the agreement of sale between the deceased and the Government referred to in section nine hereof, and shall be subject to all the obligations incurred by the deceased to the Government in respect of the said land under the said agreement of sale and the provisions of this Ordinance.

Power of Lieutenant-Governor to advance money to purchaser for certain purposes connected with the land.

28. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor on the advice of the said Board to advance to the purchaser at any time during the first fifteen years of his occupation of the land under the said agreement of sale, should he not sooner become the proprietor thereof, money for such purposes as are mentioned in section seventeen hereof, and the Lieutenant-Governor upon the advice of the said Board may also during the period aforesaid advance money to the said purchaser for such other purposes in connection with the cultivation or stocking of the land as in the opinion of the said Board may be deemed advisable.

Conditions of advances.

29. Any advances made in terms of the last preceding section shall be subject to the following conditions.

Nature and estimated cost of improvements to be stated by purchaser.

(A) The purchaser shall before receiving an advance give notice in writing to the said Board of his intention to commence any such improvements, or of the other purposes as aforesaid in connection with the cultivation or stocking of the land for which he requires an advance, stating fully in such notice the nature of such improvements together with an estimate of the cost thereof or the particulars of the said other purpose, as the case may be, and shall also obtain the consent in writing of the said Board to the said improvements being effected or to the outlay for the said other purposes in connection with the cultivation and stocking of the land, as the case may be.

Amount not to exceed capital amount expended by purchaser on land.

(B) The sum total of such advances to any one purchaser shall not at any time exceed the amount which he shall up to that time have expended on the land by way of capital outlay in connection with its cultivation, together with the amount, if any, which he shall prove to the satisfaction of the said Board that he is prepared and is in a position to expend within a reasonable time upon improvements in connection with the cultivation of the land.

Amount not to exceed half purchase price.

(C) The total outstanding amount of such advances shall not at any time exceed one half of the purchase price of the land.

Amount of advances may be exceeded in special cases.

30. Notwithstanding anything in sub-sections (B) and (C) of the last preceding section, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in cases of extreme urgency or exceptional disaster, such as excessive loss of stock by reason of drought or pestilence, to make advances to any purchaser exceeding the amounts specified in the said sub-sections.

Mode of repayment by purchaser of advances.

31. All advances made by the Government to purchasers under the provisions hereof shall, except as hereinafter in this section provided, be repaid by every purchaser in like manner and under the same conditions as are provided for the repayment of advances made to lessees in section nineteen hereof; save that the period during which the amount of any advances made under the provisions of the last preceding section hereof (in so far as the same may exceed the amounts specified in sub-sections (B) and (C) of section twenty-nine hereof), shall be payable by instalments, shall be five years in place of ten years, and the said amounts shall be repaid together with interest at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum in ten equal half-yearly instalments: Provided that in the event of the cancellation of any agreement of sale entered into under the provisions of this Ordinance the amount of such advances shall forthwith become due and payable, and may be recoverable on the like terms and conditions and in the manner provided in section twenty hereof for the payment and recovery of the amount of advances owing by lessees.

On cancellation of agreements amounts of advances immediately due and payable.

GENERAL.

Power of Board to appoint persons to inspect lands held under provisions of this Ordinance.

32. The Land Board shall have the right at any time to depute any of its officers to visit and inspect any lands held on lease or under an agreement of sale as in this Ordinance provided, in order to satisfy themselves that the land is being cultivated in a proper and husbandlike manner and that any sums advanced by the Government to the lessee or purchaser, as the case may be, are being applied to the purposes for which they were advanced and generally for the purpose of reporting on the condition and progress of the land.

Penalty for obstruction of inspecting officer.

33. Any person preventing any such officer from entering upon any such lands for the purposes aforesaid, or obstructing or hindering him in the performance of his duties while thereon, shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds or in default of payment to be imprisoned for a period not exceeding six months unless such penalty be sooner paid.

General conditions on which land held.

34. All land disposed of under the provisions of this Ordinance shall in addition to any special servitudes, conditions or stipulations as aforesaid be subject to the following general conditions:—

Right of Lieutenant-Governor to construct and maintain public works on land.

(A) The Lieutenant-Governor shall at all times have the right to construct and maintain for the public use and benefit upon, through or over any of the said land roads, railways, railway stations, telegraph wires, telegraph stations, school buildings, dams, aqueducts, drains and water courses, and to remove from the said land any materials necessary for the construction, maintenance or repair of any part of the said roads, railways or other public works aforesaid upon, through or over the said land, upon payment of compensation to the lessee or purchaser, as the case may be, for any damage to buildings or growing crops upon the said land or for any loss arising from disturbance of his agricultural operations upon the said land by the exercise by the Lieutenant-Governor of any of the aforesaid rights. The amount of such compensation shall in case of dispute be determined by arbitration in the manner hereinafter provided.

Outspans.

(B) The said land shall be subject to all such public rights of outspan as are now or may hereafter be provided by the laws of this Colony.

Right to minerals reserved by the Crown.

(C) All rights to gold, silver and precious stones found or discovered at any time on or under any such land shall be reserved by the Crown, together with a right of ingress to and egress from any mines or works undertaken for mining or prospecting purposes in accordance with the laws of this Colony: Provided always that every lessee or purchaser, as the case may be, shall be entitled to the same rights of compensation for damages or loss arising from the exercise of the aforesaid mining rights as are provided in sub-section (A) of this section. The further right shall be reserved to the Government to resume occupation and proprietorship of any portion of the said land and of the water supply thereof which may be required for the convenient working of the mines and works for gold, silver or precious stones, on payment of such sums of money to the lessee or purchaser, as the case may be, in compensation as may be mutually agreed upon by the

Compensation for damage caused by exercise of mining rights of Government.

parties concerned or failing such agreement as may be determined by arbitration in the manner hereinafter provided.

Regulations for Arbitration.

35. In all matters which are under the provisions of this Ordinance to be determined by arbitration, one arbitrator shall be appointed by the lessee or purchaser, as the case may be, and one by the Lieutenant-Governor. And the said arbitrators shall before proceeding to act appoint an umpire. The decision of the arbitrators, or, in case of their disagreement, of the umpire, shall be final and binding on all parties to the reference.

Definition of terms.

36. The following expressions in inverted commas shall for the purposes of this Ordinance have the meanings herein assigned to them unless the context shall clearly otherwise denote:—

"Land."—Land leased or sold (according to the context) under the provisions of this Ordinance.

"Lease."—A lease granted under the provisions of this Ordinance.

"Lessee."—The holder of a lease under the provisions of this Ordinance.

"Purchaser."—A person who has entered into an agreement for the purchase of land under the provisions of this Ordinance.

Repeal of laws.

37. The provisions of any law repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance shall be and are hereby repealed.

Short title.

38. This Ordinance shall be known and may be cited for all purposes as the "Lands Settlement Ordinance, 1902."

Schedule A.

Form of Application.

I, the undersigned, do hereby state my desire to become { Purchaser / Lessee } of allotment No. ; being a portion of Crown Land mentioned and described in Government Notice No.

And I do solemnly and sincerely declare that I apply for the above allotment on my own behalf and for my own use and benefit only and not as agent or trustee for any other person, and that the following particulars are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

1. Surname of Applicant.
2. Christian Name.
3. Nationality.
4. Address.
5. Age.
6. Profession, trade, or calling.
7. Experience as farmer, if any; stating place length of time and class of agriculture engaged in.
8. Available capital which applicant is prepared to expend on the land.
9. Service in His Majesty's Imperial or Colonial Forces, stating length of service, regiment or corps, and whether engaged on active service during the South African War of 1899-1902.
10. Married or single.
11. Nationality of Wife.
12. Number of children if any.
13. Name and profession of father.
14. Names of two references.

Signature

Place

Date

SCHEDULE B.

REPAYMENT OF LOAN OF £100. BY HALF-YEARLY INSTALMENTS EXTENDING OVER 10 YEARS AT 5 PER CENT.

Instalment.	Half-Yearly Instalment.	Apportioned as follows :—		Balance of Loan.
		Interest.	Redemption.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	6 8 6	2 10 0	3 18 6	96 1 6
2	6 8 6	2 8 0	4 0 6	92 1 0
3	6 8 6	2 6 0	4 2 6	87 18 6
4	6 8 6	2 4 0	4 4 6	83 14 0
5	6 8 6	2 1 10	4 6 8	79 7 4
6	6 8 6	1 19 8	4 8 10	74 18 6
7	6 8 6	1 17 6	4 11 0	70 7 6
8	6 8 6	1 15 2	4 13 4	65 14 2
9	6 8 6	1 12 10	4 15 8	60 18 6
10	6 8 6	1 10 6	4 18 0	56 0 6
11	6 8 6	1 8 0	5 0 6	51 0 0
12	6 8 6	1 5 6	5 3 0	45 17 0
13	6 8 6	1 2 11	5 5 7	40 11 5
14	6 8 6	1 0 3	5 8 3	35 3 2
15	6 8 6	0 17 7	5 10 11	29 12 3
16	6 8 6	0 14 9	5 13 9	23 18 6
17	6 8 6	0 11 11	5 16 7	18 1 11
18	6 8 6	0 9 0	5 19 6	12 2 3
19	6 8 6	0 6 1	6 2 5	6 0 0
20	6 3 0	0 3 0	6 0 0	—
			100 0 0	

SCHEDULE C.

PURCHASE OF LAND PRICED AT £100. BY HALF-YEARLY INSTALMENTS EXTENDING OVER 30 YEARS AT 4 PER CENT.

Instalment.	Half-Yearly Instalment.	Apportioned as follows :—		Balance of Loan.
		Interest.	Redemption.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	2 17 6	2 0 0	0 17 6	99 2 6
2	2 17 6	1 19 8	0 17 10	98 4 8
3	2 17 6	1 19 4	0 18 2	97 6 6
4	2 17 6	1 18 11	0 18 7	96 7 11

Instalment.	Half-Yearly Instalment.	Apportioned as follows :—		Balance of Loan.
		Interest.	Redemption.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5	2 17 6	1 18 6	0 19 0	95 8 11
6	2 17 6	1 18 2	0 19 4	94 9 7
7	2 17 6	1 17 10	0 19 8	93 9 11
8	2 17 6	1 17 5	1 0 1	92 9 10
9	2 17 6	1 17 0	1 0 6	91 9 4
10	2 17 6	1 16 7	1 0 11	90 8 5
11	2 17 6	1 16 2	1 1 4	89 7 1
12	2 17 6	1 15 9	1 1 9	88 5 4
13	2 17 6	1 15 3	1 2 3	87 3 1
14	2 17 6	1 14 10	1 2 8	86 0 5
15	2 17 6	1 14 5	1 3 1	84 17 4
16	2 17 6	1 13 11	1 3 7	83 13 9
17	2 17 6	1 13 6	1 4 0	82 9 9
18	2 17 6	1 13 0	1 4 6	81 5 3
19	2 17 6	1 12 6	1 5 0	80 0 3
20	2 17 6	1 12 0	1 5 6	78 14 9
21	2 17 6	1 11 6	1 6 0	77 8 9
22	2 17 6	1 11 0	1 6 6	76 2 3
23	2 17 6	1 10 5	1 7 1	74 15 2
24	2 17 6	1 9 11	1 7 7	73 7 7
25	2 17 6	1 9 4	1 8 2	71 19 5
26	2 17 6	1 8 10	1 8 8	70 10 9
27	2 17 6	1 8 3	1 9 3	69 1 6
28	2 17 6	1 7 8	1 9 10	67 11 8
29	2 17 6	1 7 0	1 10 6	66 1 2
30	2 17 6	1 6 5	1 11 1	64 10 1
31	2 17 6	1 5 10	1 11 8	62 18 5
32	2 17 6	1 5 2	1 12 4	61 6 1
33	2 17 6	1 4 6	1 13 0	59 13 1
34	2 17 6	1 3 10	1 13 8	57 19 5
35	2 17 6	1 3 2	1 14 4	56 5 1
36	2 17 6	1 2 6	1 15 0	54 10 1
37	2 17 6	1 1 10	1 15 8	52 14 5
38	2 17 6	1 1 1	1 16 5	50 18 0
39	2 17 6	1 0 4	1 17 2	49 0 10

Instalment.	Half-Yearly Instalment.	Apportioned as follows :—		Balance of Loan.
		Interest.	Redemption.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
40	2 17 6	0 19 7	1 17 11	47 2 11
41	2 17 6	0 18 10	1 18 8	45 4 3
42	2 17 6	0 18 1	1 19 5	43 4 10
43	2 17 6	0 17 4	2 0 2	41 4 8
44	2 17 6	0 16 6	2 1 0	39 3 8
45	2 17 6	0 15 8	2 1 10	37 1 10
46	2 17 6	0 14 10	2 2 8	34 19 2
47	2 17 6	0 14 0	2 3 6	32 15 8
48	2 17 6	0 13 1	2 4 5	30 11 3
49	2 17 6	0 12 3	2 5 3	28 6 0
50	2 17 6	0 11 4	2 6 2	25 19 10
51	2 17 6	0 10 5	2 7 1	23 12 9
52	2 17 6	0 9 5	2 8 1	21 4 8
53	2 17 6	0 8 6	2 9 0	18 15 8
54	2 17 6	0 7 6	2 10 0	16 5 8
55	2 17 6	0 6 6	2 11 0	13 14 8
56	2 17 6	0 5 6	2 12 0	11 2 8
57	2 17 6	0 4 5	2 13 1	8 9 7
58	2 17 6	0 3 5	2 14 1	6 15 6
59	2 17 6	0 2 4	2 15 2	3 0 4
60	3 1 6	0 1 2	3 0 4	—
			100 0 0	

I hereby assent to this Ordinance this Twenty-ninth day of October, 1902.

MILNER.

Enclosure 2 in No. 14.

REPORT.

On a certain Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council of the Orange River Colony.

Ordinance No. 22 of 1902.—To Provide for the Lease or Sale of Crown Lands within the Colony.

A scheme for the allotment of the Crown Lands of the Colony, either by way of lease or sale, among suitable settlers, has for long past engaged the attention of Their Excellencies the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor, and His Majesty's Imperial Government. For this purpose the Government lands of the late Orange Free State have from time to time been largely supplemented by purchases of land within the Colony made on behalf of this Colony. About a year ago an informal Land Board was appointed for the purpose of collecting information relating to Crown and other lands, of advising as to the terms on which lands should be let or sold to intending settlers, of receiving and dealing with applications for lease or purchase, and generally for doing the preliminary work incidental to the acquisition and disposal of Crown Lands. The terms on which settlers are permitted to acquire Crown Lands

were, after long and very careful consideration, drawn up, and, after submission to the Secretary of State, finally approved.

This Ordinance embodies these terms in legal phraseology, and further formally establishes a Land Settlement Board for the Colony, and vests it with certain important duties and powers.

The scheme is devised so as to enable approved settlers to acquire land on extremely easy terms, and to encourage them to become the owners of the land; but at the same time it contains numerous clauses protecting the Government from loss or risk of failure owing to laziness, incompetence or dishonourable conduct on the part of the lessee or purchaser.

The Secretary of the Land Board has informed me that intending settlers view the terms very favourably and certainly the fact that the applications are very far in excess of the available land, seems to be a clear indication that they recognise that the Government is prepared to deal liberally with them.

I understand that there are practically no applications for leases, and that this is ascribed to the favourable nature of the terms of purchase, as naturally the settler prefers to acquire the ownership of the land if he can do so without crippling his resources.

The Ordinance requires that the land ready for settlement should be advertised from time to time and applications for lease or purchase be invited. In determining the successful applicant a preference is given to those who have performed public services, provided, of course, that they are in other respects suitable; and in case the claims of several applicants for one portion of land are substantially equal, the choice is determined by lot.

For a period of three months however from the taking effect of the Ordinance the Lieutenant-Governor is empowered to allot land without following the above procedure.

The reason of this is that a considerable portion of land has actually been allotted to approved applicants under provisional agreements, and it is necessary to confirm these persons in their holdings without unnecessary delay; in all other respects they are on precisely the same footing as regards their allotments as all others to whom land may hereafter be allotted under the provisions of the Ordinance.

H. F. BLAINE,
Attorney-General.

Bloemfontein, October 22, 1902.

No. 15.

THE EARL OF ONSLOW (FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE) to GOVERNOR VISCOUNT MILNER.

(Sent 3.0 p.m., December 5, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

[*Answered by No.* 18.]

December 5. No. 3. Referring to my telegram of 27th November, No. 1.* Expansion Committee find it impossible to induce girls to leave England before Christmas holidays, and cannot send a batch this month, but promise to send batch of 50 by first available steamer in January, to be followed by another 50 two weeks later. After that I hope to make arrangements ensuring regular despatch of 50 every fortnight.† This may involve small money grant, to which I presume you will agree, in return for promise of regular despatch of 50 every fortnight and more complete supervision at this end.

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* No. 11.

† COLONIAL OFFICE NOTE: Lord Milner has asked for only one party for February, and one for March.

No. 16.

GOVERNOR VISCOUNT MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received December 6, 1902.)

[*Answered by No.* 30.]

SIR, Governor's Office, Johannesburg, November 17, 1902.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 8th November,* I have the honour to enclose a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson, Director of Transvaal Burgher Camps, in which he enumerates the officials of his Department whom he considers to be deserving of particular commendation.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
Governor.

Enclosure in No. 16.

DEAR MR. BUCHAN, Pretoria, November 13, 1902.

As I am about to give up my appointment of Director of Burgher Camps, I have thought it right to bring to the notice of His Excellency the names of certain officials who have done particularly well in the Department. Where all have worked so well it is difficult to make selections, but the officials whose names I submit have done exceptionally good service.

Captain J. C. Robertson, Imperial Military Secretary, my personal assistant, has been my right hand man all through. Skilful, industrious, and tactful, he has been invaluable to me both as a sanitary expert and as head of my office. I cannot speak too highly of his services.

Mr. C. E. W. Sands, of the Indian Police, Travelling Inspector, is another officer to whom I am much indebted for great assistance. Energetic, tactful and intelligent, his reports have always been clear and comprehensive, and the work could not have been better done.

Mr. J. C. Lucas has been the Chief Buyer to the Department for 20 months. I cannot speak too highly of his work, and it is not too much to say that I believe there are few men who could have coped more efficiently with the immense strain thrown upon the supply department of the camps after the declaration of peace, in connection with repatriation operations. Mr. Lucas is an upright, skilful and intelligent officer, with whom it is a pleasure to work, and I commend him strongly to the notice of the Government.

Mr. A. P. Alexander, in his capacity of Financial Controller, has perfectly satisfied me with his discharge of his duties.

Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster A. Bruce, Royal Army Medical Corps, in his capacity of Superintendent of the Irene Camps (1 and 2), has shown great talent for organisation and his firm, tactful and wise administration of the camps deserves the greatest praise.

Mr. R. Duncan, Superintendent of the Potchefstroom Camp, has also exhibited exceptional ability in the conduct of his duties and his large and important camp has been wisely and firmly administered by him.

Dr. C. C. Walken, Senior Medical Officer of Potchefstroom Camp, is not only a kind and skilful doctor, but is also a specialist in sanitary science. I regard him as an exceptionally good and intelligent officer.

Dr. Howell Davis, Senior Medical Officer of the Irene Camps (1 and 2), is an officer of high professional attainments, kind and skilful with his patients; he is also an officer with good sanitary knowledge, and his duties have always been discharged in a most excellent manner.

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* No. 12.

Sisters M. B. Maxwell and S. A. Ryland have been matrons in the Klerksdorp and Irene Camps respectively. Their kind and skilful discharge of their duties and their tactful control of their staffs have been worthy of all praise.

Sisters N. F. Garvie, K. Henry, A. Peace and M. Ritchie have all shown great devotion and skill in their work, and, even among so many excellent nurses, deserve special notice for their efficient discharge of their duties.

Both the Travelling Accountants, Mr. C. J. H. Roberts and Mr. O. G. Harvey, have given me complete satisfaction in the discharge of their duties, and Mr. A. N. Pirie and Mr. J. B. Souter have shown themselves to be excellent accountants.

The work of Mr. F. K. Irvine and Mr. J. M. Wright as Camp Storekeepers has been particularly good.

Mr. T. L. Hinton, Assistant Buyer, is also a most excellent officer.

I have, &c.,
SAMUEL J. THOMSON, C.I.E.,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Indian Medical Staff,
Director of Burgher Camps,
Transvaal.

No. 17.

GOVERNOR VISCOUNT MILNER to the EARL OF ONSLOW (FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE).

(Received 6.10 p.m., December 11, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

December 11. No. 4. Your telegram of 27th November, No. 1.* Immigration Department acquiesce.

No. 18.

GOVERNOR VISCOUNT MILNER to the EARL OF ONSLOW (FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE).

(Received 9 p.m., December 13, 1902.)

TELEGRAM.

December 13. No. 4. Your telegram of 5th December, No. 3.† I agree.

No. 19.

COLONIAL OFFICE to THE SOUTH AFRICAN EXPANSION COMMITTEE.

[*Answered by No.* 23.]

MADAM, Downing Street, December 18, 1902.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant,‡ enclosing a statement of the financial position of the South African Expansion Committee, from which it appears that the estimated expenditure for the current year amounts to £2,000, while it is not expected that the regular subscriptions will exceed £250.

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* No. 11. † No. 15. ‡ Not printed.

I am to inform you that this Department is prepared to make a grant to the funds of the Committee, provided that arrangements can be made to ensure the regular despatch of batches of 50 domestic servants, &c., every fortnight during the year 1903, and that the work undertaken by the Committee for the Transvaal Women's Immigration Department is placed under the control of a small committee specially selected for the purpose.

As regards the grant, it is considered better that it should take the form of a capitation fee for each woman emigrant sent out on the requisition of the Women's Immigration Department, rather than a lump sum grant, as suggested. The fee proposed is £1, and I am to point out that, if the rate of despatch is maintained, the year's fees will amount to more than £1,000.

As regards the Committee, it is considered that a majority should consist of ladies nominated by the South African Expansion Committee, and that this Department should nominate a few gentlemen interested in emigration work. The Committee should not be a large one. It is suggested that five ladies and four gentlemen would be sufficient. It might be called the Transvaal Committee.

On learning from your Committee that they accept these proposals, steps will be taken to approach certain gentlemen who it is thought would be likely to accept nomination.

The arrangement as regards payment of fees would come into force on the 1st January next. Payment would be made on the arrival of each batch, if desired.

I am, &c.,
H. BERTRAM COX.

No. 20.

GOVERNOR VISCOUNT MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received December 20, 1902.)

SIR, Governor's Office, Johannesburg, December 1, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of a report by the Secretary of the Refugees' Aid Department on the subject of the work done by the Labour Bureau of the Refugees' Aid Department.

I have, &c.,
MILNER.

Enclosure in No. 20.

SECRETARY, Refugees' Aid Department, to GOVERNOR.

Refugees' Aid Department (compensation), Johannesburg,
November 21, 1902.

His Excellency
The GOVERNOR,
Johannesburg,

I BEG to submit a short summary of the work done by the Labour Bureau of the Department since its institution on the 14th January last. The Bureau has now been closed, though what work remains in the way of securing employment for refugees and ex-Irregulars will be carried out by the Department.

During the first three months of the Bureau's existence, the permit system then in force precluded persons from returning who were not possessed of guarantees of employment on arrival. This was considered by the ex-irregulars at the Coast somewhat of an injustice, and the Department, with a view to giving preference to men who had served with the forces directed its work in the main to the obtaining of such guarantees from previous employers and others. This procedure met with much success, and permits were issued on the Department's representation to some 2,000

men, the majority of whom would otherwise, in all probability, have had to remain for a much longer period at the Coast. Subsequent to March, it was found practicable to place a proportion of the permits available at the disposal of the Labour Bureau, and these were used, in addition to facilitating the return of ex-irregulars, partly to satisfy the requirements of employers desirous of securing the services of former employees, and partly in arranging the return of wives and families of men who had served with the forces and had already returned to Johannesburg.

After the declaration of peace, the Department made an effort to obtain employment for the large number of reservists and time-expired soldiers who had registered as desirous of remaining in the country. This work, as you will observe from the statement submitted, did not meet with the success it deserved. This was due to various reasons, the principal of which, however, was, no doubt, the fact that, as the majority of the men were stationed all over the country, and liable to be transferred to quite a different district at any time, also to the delay necessary in obtaining discharges, employers of labour declined to keep positions vacant until such time as the men could report themselves. This was further accentuated by the fact that, after the Department had gone to much trouble in obtaining guarantees of employment, it was found on communication with the men that they had either already gone to England or had decided to do so with their regiments. This was remedied to some extent later by the establishment, partly on the recommendation of the Bureau, of Rest Camps near Johannesburg, which enabled many of the men by their own exertions to secure employment. It was found quite impossible to obtain employment for men of certain classes, such as shop assistants, clerks, bookkeepers, &c., unless they personally presented themselves to the prospective employers.

It must be remembered that about this time the irregular corps were disbanded, and caused, for the time being, somewhat of a congestion in the labour market. The Rand Mines, Limited, fortunately put a temporary scheme into practice whereby ex-irregulars, and at a later date, reservists and time-expired soldiers, were offered work at a wage of 5s. a day with lodging and rations. The full complement of men required, approximately 1,200, was procured by the Labour Bureau.

The number of civilians registered with the Bureau has been, as will be noted, small. This may be ascribed largely to the fact that preference was given to ex-irregulars where employment was offered, and also to the fact that, as the majority of the civilians to whom permits were issued, up to within the past two months, were refugees, they were better acquainted with the probable sources of employment than the ex-irregulars, a large number of whom were new residents.

J. SOMMERVILLE,
Secretary.

REFUGEES' AID DEPARTMENT.

Record of Labour Bureau.

15th July to 13th November, 1902.

Applications for Employment:—

From Ex-Irregulars	2,335
Regulars and Reservists	917
Civilians	150
Total ...	3,402

Employment found for:—

For Ex-Irregulars	1,435
Regulars and Reservists	242
Civilians	150
Total ...	1,827

Total applications from January 14th, 1902:—

From Ex-Irregulars	5,486
Regulars and Reservists	1,425
Civilians	437
Total ...	7,348

Total employment found for, from January 14th:—

For Ex-Irregulars	3,768*
Regulars and Reservists	399
Civilians	347
Total ...	4,514

Employment has been found for 69 per cent. Ex-Irregulars.
Employment has been found for 28 per cent. Regulars and Reservists.
Employment has been found for 79 per cent. Civilians.
Total per cent. employment found, 61 per cent.

No. 21.

GOVERNOR VISCOUNT MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received December 29, 1902.)

SIR, Governor's Office, Johannesburg, December 8, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to send you herewith certain figures and statements bearing on the progress of the work of the Repatriation Department in the Transvaal.

2. The number of men, women and children who have returned to their farms through the Repatriation Depôts up to the 22nd ultimo was over 45,000. The number of persons still in the Burgher Camps in the Transvaal is from 12,000 to 13,000, and about 4,000 remain in the camps in Natal, but these latter persons are being moved up as fast as possible, and the Natal Camps, and probably half of the Transvaal Camps, are expected to be closed before the end of next month.

3. The sales of animals by the Department to farmers up to the 15th ultimo were as follows:—

Horses	3,439
Mules	2,324
Oxen	10,580
Mixed cattle and cows	889
Donkeys	330

These animals have been sold, as far as possible, in single teams, and at prices calculated simply to cover expenses. Where the farmer has been unable to pay cash a promissory note has been accepted, providing for repayment within two years, in accordance with the Terms of Surrender. Large numbers of cattle have been bought and have still to come in from the surrounding Colonies and territories, and these will be distributed on the same principle as rapidly as possible. In addition to the animals which have been sold in this manner, upwards of 1,900 oxen, 1,200 mules and 600 donkeys have been issued on loan, mostly for ploughing purposes.

4. As it is a matter of urgent importance that every family owning or having the use of land should be enabled to sow during the present season, arrangements have been made for using all oxen and mules which can be spared from transport work to equip ploughing teams which are now at work all over the Colony ploughing for those

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* Includes approximately 2,000 men for whom employment was guaranteed on condition that permits were granted to facilitate their return.

farmers who have not been able to plough on their own account. I enclose herewith a summary of what has been done throughout the Transvaal in this matter, together with a copy, marked "A," of the scheme which has been adopted in the South-Eastern Transvaal, which is typical of the others. By the aid of these teams, and of the animals which have been issued to the farmers on sale or on loan, I hope that sufficient ploughing may be done, if suitable rains fall, to enable every family which has the use of land to raise a crop sufficient to maintain itself until the next sowing.

5. The amount of money advanced in small loans is at present nearly £75,000. These advances are exclusive of the advances to stock farmers on first mortgage of their farms, about which I informed you in my telegram, No. 2, of the 30th October.*

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
Governor.

Enclosure in No. 21.

PLOUGHING SCHEME.

The following is a short summary of what has been and is being done in connection with ploughing up to date:—

On the 28th October an organized ploughing scheme was put forward for sanction. It was suggested that each depôt in the Transvaal should send out a certain number of teams of either oxen or mules with ploughs belonging to the Department to plough a certain number of acres of land for each farmer recommended such assistance by the Local Commission. On sanction being obtained, all available animals were told off for this work. The main difficulty to be overcome was the provision of ploughs, as nearly all that had been received from the coast had already been sold to farmers. At present 800 ploughs are on their way from Port Elizabeth for distribution to the various depôts, and these will be made use of as soon as possible.

Notwithstanding the short time that has elapsed satisfactory progress has been made, and there are now teams and ploughs of our own (or teams on loan to farmers who have their own ploughs) working from almost every depôt in the Transvaal.

The attached statement (marked "A") showing details of the scheme now working in the south-eastern of the Transvaal is typical of all others. It is, however, impossible to lay down a fixed line of action, as conditions differ in different parts of the country, and some local Commissions have requested that animals alone should be hired out, as farmers have their own ploughs.

The charge for ploughing is as laid down in attached circular (marked "B"), the farmer acknowledging his indebtedness on a receipt, particulars of which are entered up in a ledger debiting the burgher concerned, who will be called on to pay as for supplies. The following ploughs and teams are at work:—

Eastern District.—

Machadadorp, 33 ploughs with teams.
Lydenburg, 21 ploughs with teams.
Bremersdorp, 21 ploughs with teams.
Belfast, 50 ploughs with teams.
Balmoral, 56 ploughs with teams.
Barberton, 20 ploughs with teams.
Carolina, 9 ploughs with teams.
Middelburg, 74 ploughs with teams.

South-Eastern District.—

As mentioned in statement marked "A," twelve ploughs in addition to the 168 have since started work, making a total of 180.

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* Not printed.

South-Western District.—

Wolmaranstad, 24 ploughs with teams.
Klerksdorp, 9 ploughs, 208 oxen, and 192 mules, equivalent to 50 teams.
Potchefstroom, no ploughs, 130 mules, 1,032 oxen on loan for ploughing, equivalent to about 145 teams.
Ventersdorp, 9 ploughs and 26 teams oxen.
Welverdiend, 8 ploughs with teams; 20 more spans of oxen will shortly be at work here.
Krugersdorp, no ploughs, one span mules and 93 spans oxen.
Springs, 8 ploughs 10 teams mules.

Northern District.—

Pretoria, 32 ploughs and teams, 8 more ploughs with teams just starting work.
Nylstroom, no ploughs, 9 teams. This district has a large number of oxen which were driven by the Boers to Linchwe's territory. They have now come back, and they are able to do most of their own ploughing. There are some five to six thousand head of oxen, I am credibly informed.
Pienaars River.—This is a very small depôt. No ploughing is being done.
Pietersburg, 62 ploughs with teams, and 11 teams without ploughs.
P. P. Rust, 10 teams. These teams have been at work for nearly three months, and have done a large amount of ploughing.
Rustenburg, 30 ploughs with teams, and 17 teams of oxen. On receipt of more ploughs from the coast, more ploughs will be got to work in this district.

Western District.—

Detailed information has not yet been received from the Western District, but over 200 ploughs have been absorbed in the ploughing scheme.
I have been informed, however, that very little rain has fallen, and that it has been impossible to start ploughing in most parts of the Western District.

It is calculated that each plough at work should be able to turn over on an average an acre per day. With six days' work every week each plough should be able to turn over about 27 acres a month. The Boer does not work on Sundays.

The average yield of mealies per acre is about six sacks, weighing 200 lbs. each, on which a calculation can easily be made as to the total amount which should be recovered from this work.

Sowing can continue until about the middle of January, so that a good two months' work can be relied on.

A. St. J. Cooke,
Captain,
Director of Transport.

"A."

Ploughing Operations in the South-Eastern Transvaal.

Vereeniging, two contingents of six ploughs each (mules).
Heidelberg, four contingents of six ploughs each (mules).
Standerton, four contingents of six ploughs each (mules).
Bethal, two contingents of six ploughs each (oxen).
Ermelo and Amsterdam, seven contingents of six ploughs each (oxen).
Volksrust, three contingents of six ploughs each (mules).
Wakkerstroom, two contingents of six ploughs each (oxen).
Piet Retief, four contingents of six ploughs each (oxen).

Each contingent is under the charge of a conductor. The local Commissions are making out a list of recommended farms, with the area they recommend on each.

The conductor in charge of each contingent is given a list of farms in the same neighbourhood, which are to be ploughed, together with the acreage to be ploughed.

Upon finishing his work upon one farm he moves to the next nearest farm on the list.

The charges are 5s. per acre, for old land and 7s. 6d. per acre for new lands.

The ploughing for any one farmer will be limited to five acres.

Two wagons accompany each contingent to carry rations, the ploughs and a quantity of seed mealies. These mealies are for those farmers who have been unable to obtain any seed, so that the operations may not be hindered. The wagons are drawn by the animals used for ploughing.

In the case of farms where the families have not yet been repatriated, or which belong to prisoners of war who have not yet returned, it is proposed to plough up certain acreage and sow it with seed mealies, the neighbouring families paying or guaranteeing the cost. This will do good both from an economical point of view and also from the effect it will produce upon the occupier of the land when he returns.

I have discussed the matter with the local Commissions, and they consider that each contingent should do five farms a week. This is allowing for two days for moving from farm to farm, which, in most cases, will only take an hour or so.

This will mean that during the eight weeks left of the ploughing season, the 28 contingents should get round 1,120 farms.

I hope to have the whole 28 contingents at work by November 10th.

"B."

(Circular No. 24.)

Office of the Director of Transport,
Transvaal Repatriation Department,
Pretoria, October 27, 1902.

To the SUPERINTENDENT,
Repatriation Depôt,

As reports from some districts point to difficulties in charging burgher for hire of animals for ploughing, it has been decided that, in addition to hiring out animals to burghers as previously sanctioned, ploughing may be done for them and charged for at the following rates per acre ploughed:—

Ground previously broken, 5s. per acre.
Unbroken ground, 7s. 6d. per acre.

A copy of this circular has been sent to the local Commissions for their information.

No. 22.

GOVERNOR VISCOUNT MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 3, 1903.)

SIR, Governor's Office, Johannesburg, December 15, 1902.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 17th May,* I have the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of a report on the work of the Personal and Property Enquiry Department.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
Governor.

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* No. 45 in [Cd. 1163].

Enclosure in No. 22.

OFFICER IN CHARGE OF PERSONAL AND PROPERTY ENQUIRY DEPARTMENT to GOVERNOR, Transvaal.

Personal and Property Enquiry Department, Corner of
De Villiers and Hoek Streets,
Johannesburg, December 4, 1902.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I HAVE the honour to submit, for your information, in continuation of my report of the 1st May last, a brief summary of the work of this Department since that date.

1. The accelerated return of the former British population, consequent upon the cessation of hostilities, has fortunately brought the closing of the Department within the region of the near future. This would probably have already been accomplished had the objects of the Department been confined, since its institution, to the protection of the property of British subjects only. To that object, no doubt, the work has, in the main been directed, but it has also been in the prevention of abuse in respect of the property of refugees from the Transvaal of other nationalities.

The repatriation of the alien population has so far been slow, and probably some few months will still elapse before a majority can be said to have returned. Owing to this fact, it will scarcely be possible to dispose of the unclaimed stock of all descriptions, at present in the entrepots, for some time.

2. The work undertaken during the past six months has not differed much from that outlined fully in my previous reports. For a time the receipt into the stores of large quantities of household effects continued, as the demand was so great for housing accommodation that landlords declined to allow their buildings to remain unproductive of rent. It was, therefore, considered advisable to store the furniture as, while the present depression continues, certain classes of workmen, though desirous ultimately of returning, find it preferable to remain in fixed employment in the Cape Colony or Natal. In such cases, however, the Department has advised the owners to arrange for the private storage of their goods, as at the present time this could probably be more or less conveniently arranged.

The amount of goods released has, however, been much greater than at any other period since the Department's institution, and the fact that Compensation Claims may now be lodged in respect of missing goods does not seem to have affected this part of the work in any way. It is reasonable to assume that where goods have been recovered by the Department much damaged, some of the original owners will prefer to lodge claims than take possession. This is being prevented, however, so far as possible, each claim passing through this Department before investigation.

It has been considered advisable to dispose of, by auction sale, a quantity of goods of which identification was highly improbable; this included 234 cases of cyanide which realised £1,589 0s. 9d.; 1,396 cases of cyanide in all were recovered by the Department, of which 1,177, valued at £14,712 10s., were handed over to the various Mining Companies.

The Department was also instrumental in recovering for the original owners an additional 1,000 cases of cyanide, value £12,000, in connection with the theft of which a German, named "Schlochauer," was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of £1,000 or undergo 12 months' imprisonment.

In this connection I would append a statement showing:—

a. Amount of goods recovered.
b. Amount of goods released.
c. Estimated value of goods in hand.
d. Released during 3 months ending November, 1902.

3. In January last I was appointed, temporarily, Assistant Commissioner of Police, and the result of such authority cannot be said to have been other than very satisfactory.

Search Warrants were issued in a large number of cases, in a majority of which goods were recovered. In many cases, however, while the evidence against the persons whose premises were searched was conclusive, the result of the search was fruitless

owing to the property having passed into the hands of second and third parties. This passing of property has been one of the principal difficulties with which the Department has had to contend.

The fact of the investigations being undertaken by Detectives employed by the Department becoming generally known, and the salutary effect of several successful prosecutions, had the effect of bringing a considerable quantity of goods into the entrepots. I am still of the opinion, however, that the adoption of the course advocated by me over 12 months ago of the necessity of a house to house investigation by the Police would have been attended with thorough results, and I am convinced more so of this now that claims for compensation for looted furniture, amounting to approximately £500,000, have been lodged with the Compensation Commission for the Johannesburg District. Allowing that only half the amount claimed is representative of the actual loss, though, bearing in mind that few persons of good standing who suffered losses have claimed, even that sum is indicative that the enormous amount of looting that actually occurred has never been fully realised nor a proper remedy ever applied.

The Department was instrumental in recovering a quantity of raw gold, taken from the Robinson Deep Gold Mining Company, Limited, during the war; a conviction was obtained, and the gold, to the value of about £2,200, handed to the Mining Company by order of the Court.

The Detectives employed by the Department, who held the same position under the late Government, but who had not been reinstated by the present Criminal Investigation Department, were, some three months ago, transferred, at the request of the Commissioner of Police, to the Permanent Staff.

In this connection, I would respectfully submit, for Your Excellency's consideration, that the work having been effected, I hope, with some measure of success, for which primarily my appointment as Assistant Commissioner of Police was created, there is now no further necessity to continue the Office.

4. Since March, 1901, an endeavour has been made to, so far as possible, collect, schedule and index such records or evidence as might be of use at a future date in the event of the principle of payment for war losses being in any degree adopted. The Commandeering Books of the Fieldcornets in the District were, in most instances, recovered; statements were compiled setting out the houses and properties commandeered by the late Government for use of women and children refugees and other purposes; inventories of the goods handed over to second parties by the late Government, for whatever use, were made; records showing the goods requisitioned by the late Government for the mines which were worked during the war either privately or by the Government were compiled; copies of the proceedings of the "Committee of Enquiry," "Committee *re* Rents and Interest on Mortgages," "Committee for Commandeered, Looted, and Stolen Property," appointed subsequent to the British occupation, were filed; particulars of the houses requisitioned by the Military Authorities for their own use or for the housing of refugees were obtained so far as this was found possible.

The work involved, which was great, in collecting this information, together with the inventories furnished with the reports by the Department to refugees at the Coast, has, however, been fully justified now that claims to compensation are being considered. Out of 1,200 Claims examined for the Rand Commission for British Subjects, 379 records were available to authenticate, or otherwise, to some degree at least, the Claimants' statements. A large quantity of supporting evidence has also been handed to the Repatriation Commission. In addition to safeguarding the Commissions, the records have been of much service to the various merchants and others, to whom, without supporting data, the difficulties of proving possession and actual loss of goods is apparent. Most of the books have been placed at the inspection of probable claimants, and copies of all relative documents given when applied for.

5. The work of inspection of properties has now practically ceased. I think it well to annex a statement giving particulars of the work actually done in this respect. In addition to the satisfaction it afforded to absentees in having official information as to the condition of their properties, the records are being found of much service in determining the *bonâ fides* or otherwise of Compensation Claims. The proportion of

houses looted is high, but I regret to say that the result of the inspections undertaken by the Department is only another indication of the general treatment meted out to the property, principally of the working classes, within the Witwatersrand area.

6. Staff, Revenue, and Expenditure.—

The present staff consists of

Officer in charge,
4 Clerks,
2 Storekeepers,
1 Messenger,
6 Natives.

being a decrease since last report of an average monthly charge of £135 0s. 0d.

But for the large amount of work devolving upon the Department as the result of the appointment of the Repatriation and Compensation Commissions, the staff could by this time have been still further substantially reduced.

I annex a statement showing the Revenue and Expenditure of the Department from August, 1900, to the 30th November, 1902.

The present monthly expenditure, inclusive of rental, is now £425.

I have, &c.,
HUBERT J. ROBERTS,
Officer in Charge.

His Excellency
The Governor of the Transvaal,
Johannesburg.

"A."

STATEMENT of Commandeered, Looted, and Stolen Goods Recovered by the Personal and Property Enquiry Department.

Value of goods released from August, 1900, to 30th April, 1902	£40,784	0	0
Value of goods released from 1st May, 1902, to 30th November, 1902	15,010	10	0
Total value of goods returned to original owners, numbering 802 persons	£55,794	10	0
Estimated value of furniture, musical instruments, vehicles, machinery, merchandise and effects now lying in the Government Stores unclaimed	10,000	0	0
Total ...	£65,794	10	0

MEMORANDUM of goods released this past 3 months:

Month.	Persons.	Value.
		£ s. d.
September ...	43	800 12 0
October ...	65	1,175 10 0
November ...	40	1,114 0 0
Total ...	—	3,090 2 0

PROPERTIES Inspected and Reported upon by the Personal and Property Enquiry Department from August, 1900, to 30th November, 1902.

——	Number Inspected.	Apparently Intact.	Looted.
In Johannesburg ...	2,278	820	1,458=64%
Outside Districts ..	476	81	395=83%

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PERSONAL AND PROPERTY ENQUIRY DEPARTMENT since its inception in August, 1900, to November 30, 1902 (two years and four months).

REVENUE.

	£	s.	d.
To Amount received as Storage Charges on Goods released from the Stores	618	13	10
To Proceeds of Auction Sales of Cyanide and Miscellaneous Goods in the Stores, of which identification by original owners was found impossible, viz. :—			
234 Cases of Cyanide at Johannesburg, Krugersdorp and Boksburg	1,589	0	9
Miscellaneous Goods at Johannesburg	317	8	0
Miscellaneous Goods at Germiston	53	10	0
Miscellaneous Goods at Boksburg	23	19	6
Total Revenue ...	2,602	12	1

NOTE.—Of the above amount £2,473 3*s.* 0*d.*, received since 30th June, 1901, is standing to the credit of the "Personal and Property Enquiry Department Revenue Account," with the National Bank, Johannesburg, which amount it is suggested should be now transferred to the Treasury Relief and Resettlement Account, from which account the expenditure of this Department is drawn.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
By Salaries	4,854	16	3
„ Native Pay	272	0	0
„ Rental of Stores	1,862	10	0
„ Erection of Building, Von Brandis Square	1,114	18	0
„ Other Charges	1,298	17	4
Total Expenditure...	9,403	1	7

NOTE.—The present average monthly expenditure amounts to £425, of which £100 per month is payable for Storage accommodation, and £70 the salaries of three clerks engaged solely in furnishing records to the Compensation and Repatriation Boards.

HUBERT J. ROBERTS,
Officer in Charge.

No. 23.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN EXPANSION COMMITTEE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received January 9, 1903.)

[*Answered by No.* 31.]

South African Expansion Committee, 47, Victoria Street,
London, S.W., January 8, 1903.

SIR,

REFERRING to your letter,* I am instructed by my Committee, which met yesterday, to accept, with many thanks, your proposals with regard to the capitation grant of £1 for every girl sent through this Department to the Women's Immigration Department, Johannesburg, and to assure you that they hope to keep up the regular fortnightly supply of fifty, so long as it is required.

My Committee also welcome your suggestion that four gentlemen appointed by the Colonial Office should serve on the Transvaal Committee, and I shall be glad to hear, at your convenience, the names of these gentlemen, and any suggestions you may have to make as to a suitable hour for meeting.

* No. 19.

It was proposed that the last week in January would be a convenient time for the first meeting, and 11.30 is our usual hour, but the afternoon would be equally convenient.

Again thanking you for your generous proposals,

I beg to remain, &c.,
VIOLET BROOK-HUNT.

No. 24.

GOVERNOR VISCOUNT MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 12, 1903.)

SIR, Governor's Office, Johannesburg, December 22, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 11th September last.*

2. As the conditions obtaining in this country are not generally understood, and as the horse breeders are evidently very anxious for information on the subject, I have thought it desirable to discuss the subject at some length.

3. Though in many respects the Transvaal is well adapted for stock raising, yet there is probably no country in the world in which it is more difficult to acclimatize imported stock. In this respect it does not differ from the rest of South Africa, where, with the exception of certain parts of Cape Colony and Natal, most of the importations of live stock have been attended with disastrous results.

4. The Transvaal is unfortunate in possessing many endemic diseases more or less peculiar to itself, such as horse sickness, biliary or malarial fever, gall sickness, blue tongue, heart water, &c. These are very deadly to imported stock, and cause much loss, even amongst native animals. Redwater, another disease very fatal to cattle not reared in a redwater area, is also prevalent in many parts of the country. There are also many poisonous plants which are exceedingly dangerous to animals unaccustomed to graze amongst them.

5. Of late years, rinderpest, pleuro-pneumonia, glanders and scab have existed to a considerable extent, and have spread during the last three years owing to the fact that animals were collected in large herds and driven from place to place, without the possibility of employing simple veterinary precautions.

6. Vigorous steps are now being taken to cope with the various diseases, and it is hoped that the contagious forms will soon be got under control. The present is a very favourable time for the diminution, if not the elimination, of disease, because of the limited number of animals to be dealt with. I would not encourage the importation of stock upon any considerable scale, until the Veterinary Department is so organized that with the co-operation of the police it may provide for cattle to be imported with a greater prospect of safety than exists at present. Draught animals are a necessity for transport and agricultural purposes, and they must be had, let the cost be what it may; but the introduction of large numbers of animals other than these will only hamper the work and involve additional unnecessary risk.

7. Even when the conditions of this Colony are such as to warrant the importation of stock on a large scale, it will be difficult to name the country from which to look for a satisfactory supply of breeding stock.

8. The risk and difficulty of acclimatizing stock in the Transvaal has already been referred to. There are not yet sufficient data available to decide with any degree of certainty what breeds of stock, other than native breeds, are naturally best adapted to the peculiar conditions of the country, or from what parts of the world they should be obtained.

9. Until experience has been gained it is fair to assume that those animals will be most suitable which come from countries where the natural conditions, particularly in regard to soil and climate, most nearly resemble those of the Transvaal. The limited experience we have already acquired goes to show that cattle obtained from

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* Not printed ; it enclosed copy of No. 2.

countries where redwater prevails are much more likely to survive here than cattle which have not been subjected to infection. Instances of cattle brought from certain portions of Australia, of the United States and of the Argentine go to prove this, and I am inclined to think that from those countries the majority of our breeding stock will have to be obtained.

10. I am afraid British cattle would not do well if subjected to the same treatment as ordinary cattle here, for they would not receive the same attention nor the same quality of food as in England, and they are very susceptible to both redwater and gall sickness.

11. I would point out that, in addition to being hardy, healthy and otherwise well suited to our requirements, cattle from the countries above mentioned can be landed here at prices far below those at which the British breeder could supply them.

12. The demand for British pedigree stock will arise later on, when the country becomes more settled and breeding can be carefully attended to. There will then probably be a good market for stud animals, for the purpose of improving or grading up hardy acclimatized stock.

13. The same remarks also apply to sheep. I am inclined to think that sheep from Australia, where they can be had at a very reasonable figure, will do best for general purposes, whilst English rams will be required for grading up and giving fecundity and weight of carcase.

14. As regards horses, a miscellaneous collection of mares was left in the possession of the military at the conclusion of the war, which are now being disposed of amongst the farmers for breeding and draught purposes. From these mares and a few mares in the possession of natives, the horse of the future will spring.

15. So far Arab stallions have been chiefly used in this country, but I am inclined to think that a class of stout short-legged English thoroughbreds is what is required to improve the breed of horses in this country. Other English breeds may be worth a trial, though it is hard to say what market there would be for them at present. I am strongly advised not to encourage the importation of hackney blood.

16. I do not think it will be necessary for the Government to undertake the importation of live stock on any large scale, for there is every indication of this being done by individual enterprise. Indeed, the danger is, not that there will be insufficient stock, but rather that more stock will be hurried into the country than, for reasons already detailed, is at present prudent or desirable.

17. All the stock-exporting countries of the world are striving to obtain a footing in our markets and the competition is likely to become very keen. Already shipments have been made from Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, Texas and the Argentine, and if these prove successful others will rapidly follow.

18. The Government purposes to systematically test the stock from the different countries on its experimental farms, with a view of ascertaining what breeds and descriptions of animals are most suitable. The results will be published for the benefit of the farmers. Specimens of the various British breeds of live stock will be procured, and their suitability or otherwise to this country be determined. As soon as it has been clearly ascertained what British breeds are to be recommended, either for breeding pure-bred stock, for grading up, or for crossing, every effort will be made to bring their merits to the notice of the public and to encourage a trade in them.

19. I am aware that the foregoing statements will be somewhat of a disappointment to British breeders of pedigree stock, who have been anticipating a large and immediate demand for their animals in the new Colonies; but it would be a great pity to allow them, through ignorance of the facts, to send over stock in any quantity until there is a reasonable prospect of the animals being able to survive the change of climate and pasture, and until experiments have shown the suitability or otherwise of British stock when imported under favourable conditions.

I have, &c.,

MILNER,

Governor

No. 25.

GOVERNOR VISCOUNT MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 12, 1903.)

SIR, Johannesburg, December 22, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you a copy of correspondence showing the system under which it is intended to concede privilege fares to various classes of immigrants travelling over the South African Railways.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
Governor.

Enclosure 1 in No. 25.

ASSISTANT PRIVATE SECRETARY TO HIGH COMMISSIONER to SECRETARY, Transvaal and Orange River Colony Enquiry Office.

SIR, Governor's Office, Johannesburg, December 17, 1902.

WITH reference to previous correspondence on the subject of a uniform system of privilege fares over the South African Railways, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the instructions under which you should work and also a supply of the requisite forms.

The various authorities concerned, viz., the Lieutenant-Governors of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, the General Officers Commanding, the South African Constabulary Headquarters, the Lands Department, the Repatriation Department, the Refugees' Aid Department, and the Women's Immigration Department, have all been fully informed of this arrangement and will communicate direct with you on matters affecting themselves.

For the purposes of this system the Permit Officers at Port Elizabeth and East London will be responsible to you and receive their instructions from you.

The Permit Officer at Durban will necessarily be a distinct and co-ordinate authority, but he is being invited to communicate freely with you on all questions affecting the system of privilege fares.

I attach, for your information, copies of letters which I have addressed to these various officers.

The new arrangement should be put in force as from the 1st January, 1903.

Yours, &c.,
G. GEOFFREY ROBINSON,
Assistant Private Secretary.

The Secretary,
Transvaal and Orange River Colony Enquiry Office,
Cape Town.

SIR, Governor's Office, Johannesburg, December 17, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that His Excellency Lord Milner has recently concluded an agreement whereby the privilege rates accorded over the various South African Railway systems to different classes of passengers from over-sea will be worked as a uniform system.

The bulk of the work connected with the administration of this system will naturally be done at Cape Town, where the majority of these passengers will land and where the arrangements will be in the hands of Mr. C. Leibrandt, Secretary of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony Enquiry Office; but there may be isolated cases arising at (1) East London, (2) Port Elizabeth, and His Excellency is anxious that when such cases arise they should be dealt with by yourself.

I am therefore enclosing a copy of the instructions which are being issued to Mr. Leibrandt, and from which you will understand the general scope and operation of the system, and I am also enclosing a supply of the requisite forms.

So far as your own duties are concerned, His Excellency thinks it the simplest plan that you should communicate on the subject with Mr. Leibrandt alone, should receive your information and instructions from him, and render through him your accounts against the various departments concerned.

His Excellency does not anticipate that these duties will involve any appreciable addition to your work as Permit Officer, and he will be glad to hear from you whether you are prepared to undertake them.

Yours, &c.,
G. GEOFFREY ROBINSON,
Assistant Private Secretary.

The Permit Officer,

(1) East London.
(2) Port Elizabeth.

SIR, Governor's Office, Johannesburg, December 17, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that His Excellency Lord Milner has recently concluded an agreement whereby the privilege rates accorded over the various South African railway systems to different classes of passengers from over-sea will be worked as a uniform system.

The bulk of the work connected with the administration of this system will naturally be done at Cape Town, where the majority of these passengers will land, and where the arrangements will be in the hands of Mr. C. Leibrandt, Secretary of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony Enquiry Office, but there will also be a certain number of arrivals at Durban, and His Excellency is anxious that these should, if possible, be dealt with by yourself.

I am therefore sending you a copy of the instructions under which the system will be carried out, and also a supply of the requisite forms. His Excellency will be glad to hear, as soon as possible, whether you are prepared to undertake these duties, which will not, in his opinion, involve any appreciable addition to your work as Permit Officer.

The Permit Officers at Port Elizabeth and East London are being asked whether they will act in a similar capacity in the event of any passengers disembarking at those ports. Their position will, for this purpose, be subordinate to that of Mr. Leibrandt, from whom they will receive instructions and through whom they will render their accounts against the Department concerned. Your position would be one of equal co-ordinate authority with Mr. Liebrandt, but Lord Milner hopes that, in the event of your undertaking the duties, you will communicate freely with the Cape Town office on any question of detail affecting the system of privilege fares.

The new arrangements should be put in force as from the 1st January, 1903.

Yours, &c.,
G. GEOFFREY ROBINSON,
Assistant Private Secretary.

The Permit Officer,
Durban.

Enclosure 2 in No. 25.

SIR, Governor's Office, Johannesburg, December 17, 1902.

I AM directed by His Excellency Lord Milner to inform you that he has recently concluded an agreement whereby the privilege rates accorded by the various South African Railway Administrations to different classes of passengers from over-sea will be worked as a uniform system.

A similar uniform system of reduced fares for sea transport has been arranged with the Union Castle Company by the Colonial Office.

Under this arrangement the Union Castle Company agree to reserve a certain amount of room in their ships for persons nominated by the Government and to bring them from England at the cost of about £9 10s. a head in closed cabins or £8 a head (men only) in open berths. The Railway Administrations concerned, viz., the Cape Government Railways, the Natal Government Railways, and the Central South African Railways, similarly agree to concede half-rates for these persons and their baggage, allowing twice the ordinary allowance of baggage to be conveyed free.

The total cost of conveying a passenger from Southampton to Johannesburg or Pretoria will thus amount to about £13 a head, including food on the ship but not, of course, on the railways.

The arrangements for issuing railway warrants, &c., at the ports will be in the hands of Mr. C. Leibrandt, Secretary of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony Enquiry Office, Cape Town, and of Mr. Bicknell, Permit Officer, Durban, respectively, with whom the Departments concerned should communicate direct. Instructions with regard to any persons disembarking at Port Elizabeth or East London should be sent to Mr. Leibrandt, who will have subordinate officers at those ports.

I am to enclose a copy of the instructions which are being given to the various officers, from which you will understand the general scope and operation of this arrangement. The individual arrangements for privilege rates already made by various Departments will cease as from the 1st January, on which day the new system will be brought into force.

I am, &c.,
G. Geoffrey Robinson,
Assistant Private Secretary.

Addressed to:—

1. The Private Secretary to His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor, Pretoria.
2. The Private Secretary to His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor, Bloemfontein.
3. Chief Staff Officer, South African Constabulary, Johannesburg.
4. Chief Staff Officer, General Officer Commanding, Cape Colony.
5. Chief Staff Officer, General Officer Commanding, Transvaal and Orange River Colony, Pretoria.
6. Chief Staff Officer, General Officer Commanding, Natal.
7. The Secretary to the Lands Department, Pretoria.
8. The Secretary to the Repatriation Department, Pretoria.
9. The Secretary, Refugees' Aid Department, Johannesburg.
10. The Secretary, Women's Immigration Department, Johannesburg.

Instructions for the working of a uniform system of privilege fares over the Cape Government Railways, Natal Government Railways and Central South African Railways.

1. There are seven distinct classes of persons proceeding to the Transvaal and Orange River Colony who will be entitled to the following privilege, viz., half-fares over the systems of the Cape Government Railways, Natal Government Railways, and Central South African Railways, together with double the ordinary allowance of free baggage; personal baggage and household effects above the free allowance to be charged for at half-rates.

2. These classes are as follows, viz.:—

(1) Reservists and discharged soldiers, both regular and auxiliary, and their wives and families coming from over-sea to settle in South Africa.
(2) Wives and families of South African Constabulary.
(3) Settlers and their wives and families coming up to Government allotments.
(4) Returning ex-burghers and their wives and families travelling under the auspices of the Repatriation Department.
(5) Refugees and their wives and families recommended by the Refugees' Aid Department.

(6) Women brought out by the Women's Immigration Department.
(7) Ordinary Government officials travelling on service.

N.B.—Officials starting from the Transvaal or Orange River Colony, either on service or on their annual leave, will continue to travel at privilege rates on a warrant signed by the head of the Department to which each belongs.

3. Warrants certifying that intending passengers fall under one or other of the above categories, and are therefore entitled to privilege rates, will be issued by the following officers only, viz.:—

At Cape Town, Mr. C. Leibrandt, Transvaal and Orange River Colony Enquiry Office, Parade Ground.
At Port Elizabeth, Mr. A. E. Graham, Permit Office.
At East London, Mr. C. Mattei, Permit Office.
At Durban, Mr. C. C. Bicknell, Permit Office.

4. These warrants will only be issued on the instructions of the Department concerned, *i.e.*, in Class (1) by the General Officer Commanding, Cape Colony or Natal, as the case may be; (2) South African Constabulary Headquarters, Johannesburg; (3) Lands Department, Pretoria or Bloemfontein; (4) Repatriation Department, Pretoria or Bloemfontein; (5) Refugees' Aid Department, Johannesburg; (6) Women's Immigration Department, Johannesburg; (7) Department to which officer in question belongs.

5. They will be of two kinds:—

(A) A warrant entitling the holder to have a ticket or tickets issued to him by the railways without payment and setting forth the Department to which the cost is to be charged at privilege rates.

(B) A warrant entitling the holder to purchase a ticket or tickets on payment of the fare at privilege rates.

Specimens of each form of warrant are attached.

6. In order to keep distinct the various classes of passengers and the Departments responsible for them, the warrants used for each class will be of a different colour, viz.:—

(1) Reservists, &c., red.
(2) South African Constabulary, salmon.
(3) Settlers, yellow.
(4) Repatriation, grey.
(5) Refugees, pink.
(6) Women's Immigration Department, blue.
(7) Government officials, white.

7. This arrangement will only apply to the transport of persons and their effects and not to the stores imported, *e.g.*, by the Repatriation Department, for which separate provision has been made.

8. The procedure to be followed by Departments availing themselves of this arrangement will be as follows:—

(A) The Department will communicate to the Secretary of State, through the Governor, the names and addresses of persons in the United Kingdom whom it is desired to bring to this country at reduced rates.

(B) The Secretary of State will make arrangements for the transport of these persons to South Africa and will notify the Department concerned beforehand, through the Governor, of the probable date of their arrival at the coast.

(C) The Department concerned will communicate direct either with Mr. Leibrandt (in the case of all Cape ports) or with Mr. Bicknell (in the case of Natal), stating clearly the names and destinations of passengers, and authorising the issue of railway warrants in the form either (A) or (B) described in paragraph 5 of these instructions.

(D) The Department concerned will be notified by the Officer who has issued the warrants of the departure of each person or party from the coast.

(E) Each Department will issue any additional instructions which may be necessary, *e.g.*, with regard to the rendering of accounts, direct to Mr. Leibrandt and Mr. Bicknell.

This is not a Free Ticket.

To be filled in by Stationmaster.
No. of ticket issued
Amount of Ledger
Amount of Credit

No.

C.S.A.R. Order on behalf of Department

No. Office of the

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To STATION MASTER,

PLEASE furnish the bearer (1)
with the following service (2)
on payment of the privilege rates authorised.

Signature
Title of Officer representing the service.

(1) Here insert the name of officer authorised to receive the tickets, &c.

(2) Here insert the detail of service required, *e.g.*:—

(A) Two third class tickets to Privates Atkins and Smith, of the South African Constabulary, proceeding to Pretoria.

(B) First class ticket to Captain John McGregor, proceeding on duty to Bloemfontein.

This order must accompany the Stationmaster's monthly account to the Railway Audit Office.

To be filled in by Stationmaster.
No. of ticket issued
Amount of Ledger
Amount of Credit

No.

C.S.A.R. Order on behalf of Department

No. Office of the

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To STATION MASTER,

PLEASE furnish the bearer (1)
rank with the following
service (2) and charge
the same in your account at the close of the month to Vote
of the Department of

Signature
Title of Officer representing the service.

(Same notes as above form.)

No. 26.

GOVERNOR VISCOUNT MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 12, 1903.)

SIR, Johannesburg, December 22, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to forward, for your information, two copies of Ordinance No. 40 of 1902, "The Crown Land Disposal."

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
Governor.

Enclosure in No. 26.

(No. 40 of 1902.)

ORDINANCE.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:—

Laws repealed.

1. The Laws mentioned in the Schedule annexed hereto and so much of any other Law as is repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Interpretation.

2. In this Ordinance if not inconsistent with the context the following terms shall have the meanings assigned to them respectively:

"Alienate" means disposal by lease sale or otherwise.

"Commissioner" when used alone means the Commissioner of Lands appointed under this Ordinance.

"Crown Land" means and includes:—

(A) All unalienated Crown Land;
(B) All land the property of the Government however acquired.

"Land Board" or "Board" means when used alone the Board appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to advise the Commissioner of Lands; "District Land Board" or "District Board" means the Board similarly appointed to advise the District Commissioner.

"District" for the purposes of this Ordinance shall be such area of land as the Lieutenant-Governor may by Regulation define.

Land Department and Commissioner of Lands.

3. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to establish a department to be known as the Land Department.

The officer in charge of such Department shall be known as the Commissioner of Lands or by such other title as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time determine.

The Land Department shall be charged with the administration of this Ordinance and with such other duties as the Lieutenant-Governor may prescribe.

Officers of the Department.

4. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint the Commissioner of Lands District Commissioners District Inspectors and such other officers as he may deem necessary for carrying on the work of the Department and to prescribe their duties and functions.

Every officer so appointed shall hold office during such time and shall be paid such salary or other remuneration as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time determine.

Land Board and District Land Boards.

5. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint—

(A) A Land Board to advise the Commissioner and perform such other duties as he may by Regulation prescribe.
(B) One or more District Boards to advise the District Commissioners. The functions of every such Board shall be prescribed by Regulation.

Such Board and District Boards shall consist of such number of members and continue in office for such period as the Lieutenant-Governor may by Regulation prescribe.

Mode of disposal of Crown Lands.

6. From and after the taking effect of this Ordinance no Crown Land within this Colony shall except as hereinafter in this Ordinance or some other law provided be alienated otherwise than by public auction or public tender at a time and place fixed by the Commissioner of which notice shall be given in the "Gazette" and in some newspaper circulating in the district in which the land to be sold or let is situated once in each week for a period not less than two months before the day appointed for such auction or tender.

The land shall be sold or let upon such conditions as the Lieutenant-Governor shall by Regulation prescribe.

If the purchaser shall fail to carry out any of the obligations imposed on him by the Conditions of Sale or Lease the Commissioner may declare the sale or lease cancelled and any moneys paid by such purchaser or lessee may thereupon be forfeited to the Crown; and the Commissioner may proceed according to law for the recovery of any moneys due and for damages for breach thereof.

Disposal by private sale or lease.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may dispose of Crown Land for close settlement or for any other object connected with the agricultural or industrial development of the country by private sale or lease on such terms and conditions as he may deem expedient.

Grants or reserves for public purposes.

8. Crown Land may be granted reserved or leased by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for public religious or charitable purposes.

All land granted reserved or leased under this Section shall revert to the Crown when no longer used for the purpose for which it was granted reserved or leased.

Reservation of minerals.

9. (1) All rights to minerals and mineral products on or under any Crown Land alienated under this Ordinance shall be reserved to the Crown unless other special provision is made in any grant or lease.

(2) Where the minerals are so reserved the Lieutenant-Governor shall have the right—

(A) To dispose of all minerals on or under the land so alienated as if the grant or lease had not been made: provided that any person who causes any damage to a grantee or lessee by the exercise of rights granted to him under any law relating to minerals shall be liable for such damage to the grantee or lessee: and provided further that no licence granted under any law relating to minerals shall entitle the holder thereof to prospect or mine upon any cultivated land plantation or homestead or within two hundred yards of any building.

(B) To resume for mining purposes the whole or any portion of any land so alienated.

(3) The Lieutenant-Governor shall have the right to resume for public purposes the whole or any portion of any land alienated under this Ordinance.

(4) On the proclamation as a public digging of any land alienated under this Ordinance or on the resumption of such land for mining or public purposes under this Section such compensation shall be paid by the Government to the grantee or lessee as may be agreed upon or in default of agreement as may be determined by arbitration in manner provided by "The Expropriation of Lands and Arbitration Clauses Proclamation, 1902."

Regulations.

10. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time to make regulations for all or any of the following purposes:—

1. For the conduct of the business of the Land Department and the duties of the Officers.
2. For prescribing the functions and duties of the Board and District Boards.
3. For prescribing the duties of valuers surveyors and inspectors employed under the Land Department.

4. For defining districts for the purposes of this Ordinance.

5. For any object or purpose that may be deemed necessary for the efficient administration of this Ordinance.

All such regulations shall be of force and effect on publication in the "Gazette."

11. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Crown Land Disposal Ordinance 1902." Short Title.

Passed in Council the seventeenth day of November, One thousand Nine hundred and Two.

GERARD CRAIG SELLAR,
Clerk of the Council.

Authenticated under my Hand and Seal:—

ARTHUR LAWLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Pretoria, November 19, 1902.

Assented to:—

MILNER,
Governor.

Johannesburg, November 20, 1902.

SCHEDULE.

List of Laws Repealed.

Law No. 8 of 1886.
Volksraad Resolution Art. 499 of 21st June, 1892.
Volksraad Resolution Art. 508 of 22nd June, 1892.
Volksraad Resolution Art. 539 of 5th July, 1893.
Volksraad Resolution Art. 1370 of 1st October, 1897.
Volksraad Resolution Art. 1700 of 11th November, 1897.

No. 27.

GOVERNOR VISCOUNT MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 17, 1903.)

SIR, Governor's Office, Johannesburg, December 29, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of the undermentioned document on the subject of repatriation of Boer families in Transvaal and Natal.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
Governor.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR NOVEMBER ON TRANSVAAL CAMPS.—December 23, 1902.

Enclosure in No. 27.

From the DIRECTOR OF BURGHER CAMPS, Pretoria, to His Excellency the HIGH COMMISSIONER, Johannesburg.

MY LORD, Burgher Camps Department, Pretoria, December 23, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the general report on the Burgher Camps in the Transvaal for the month of November. The reports* of Superintendents and Medical Officers of Camps are also forwarded herewith, and the usual statistical returns* are attached.

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* Not printed.

During the month under report, the health of the camps has continued to be exceptionally good, the death rate having fallen to the unprecedentedly low figure of 15.7 per mille, while sickness has been noticeably slight and confined to the minor ailments.

Among the changes of staff, as recorded in the returns, it is necessary to refer to the vacation of the appointment of Director by Colonel Thomson, C.I.E., I.M.S., who, together with his assistants, Captain Robertson and Mr. Sands, returned to India during November, after eleven months' duty with the Burgher Camps Department. During this period the organisation of the camps was perfected, and the dispersal to their homes of the inmates was commenced, and had been already carried on to a marked degree, with the aid of the Repatriation Department of the Transvaal. Colonel Thomson and his assistants left the Department with the repeated regrets and good wishes of the staff, and, more important to record, of the burgher population of the camps, who have in many ways desired to make evident their appreciation of the care and goodwill which had characterised the mutual relationship.

I have accordingly to record the assumption of the office of Director by myself in the middle of November this year. Having previously held the post of Director of Burgher Land Settlement, with which the duties of Director of Burgher Camps now becomes combined, it has been, and is, my desire more especially to facilitate the passage of the indigent burghers, of which class the camp population is mainly now composed, from the camps to a more permanent home upon the land.

Of other changes in the staff, as statistically recorded, I would only remark that these have been in the nature of the reductions inevitable upon due economy of administration in view of the rapidly reducing population of the camps. Severance of service has, I think, in all cases been accompanied by regret, which may be genuinely attributed to the mutual feeling engendered between the staff and the burgher population after so long a period of intimate connexion. I am glad to say that in the majority of cases, members of the camp staffs, although brought in most cases from home for the camp service, have desired to remain in South Africa for further work in touch with the Dutch population. The copies of various circulars issued will show the steps taken by the Colonial Administration to give effect to this wish. Further steps so taken, and the response to the same, will appear more clearly in the report for December.

The reports of Camp Superintendents call for little comment. They show a continued good behaviour on the part of inmates, and an appreciation of the efforts made by the staff on their behalf. It may be said that political feeling in the camps is almost non-existent. The people now remaining are, with few exceptions, of the poorest class; and differences of opinion between those who served on the British side in the National Scouts, Intelligence Department, &c., and others, are of minor importance to them compared with the pressing necessity of their daily bread.

During the months under report, further steps were taken to complete the organisation of orphanages in the camps at Irene and Pietersburg. These are being gradually brought under control of the Education Department of the Transvaal, in whose charge they must eventually remain. Efforts were also made to discover the number of widows and others without male support. The number is considerably less than might have been expected, and is being daily reduced by remarriage and by the care of more distant relations. In this matter the well-known "clannishness" of the Boer people is proving itself of much relief to the liabilities of the Government. Rather than remove to another district, even with the promise of Government assistance, families will and do assist one another, and thus cause the Repatriation Department aid often to render a double benefit.

Copies of circulars bearing upon the Burgher Land Settlement scheme are attached. The scheme in brief is an attempt to take advantage of the old "bywoner" or peasant tenure system, under Government inspection, for the benefit of the indigent population. The problem of dealing with this class was indicated in the report of the Director of Burgher Camps for the month of September; and, as then anticipated, the population of the camps now consists almost solely of this class. The scheme provides for an assistance to the more public spirited Boer landowners whereby these are enabled to provide holdings on their large farms, together with the use of ploughing cattle, for the indigent families desirous of availing themselves thereof. The latter

are guaranteed a long tenure, under agreement between the landowners and the Government; and the rental to the landowners is assured by the hypothecation of a proportion of the crops raised annually by each settler family. The system is one familiar to the burghers, and as such has gained their confidence. The people, hitherto in difficulty as to land whereon to settle, are going freely to these settlements, of which five have been organised with an area in gross of roughly a quarter of a million acres, and a capacity for about two thousand five hundred families. The effect of the scheme upon reduction of camp population will be more clearly marked in my December report.

The reduction in camp population for the month of November totalled 4,846 souls. This figure is irrespective of the returned prisoners of war, the majority of whom made but a short stay in the camps with their families while organising their return to homes with the aid of the Repatriation Department.

Arrangements were made towards the end of November for closing a number of camps whose population had decreased to negligible proportions. The actual closing will be recorded in my report for December.

The expense of the camps' maintenance charges per head of the population rose somewhat in November, due to reductions of population with which the decrease of staff could not entirely proceed *pari passu*. This matter has received special attention, consistent with the necessity for continuance of expensive medical and similar establishments until the repatriation of all inmates of each camp was assured.

I have, &c.,
E. H. M. LEGGETT,
Major, Royal Engineers,
Director of Burgher Camps and Land Settlements.

(Circular No. 229.)

Burgher Camps Department, New Law Courts,
Pretoria, November 14, 1902.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to request that you will cause the following to be widely known among the population of your camp:—

It is understood that, from various causes, such as the death of friends and relations during the war, a number of families have no ground on which to farm and make a living. The ploughing season is going by, and unless the people are able to find land, it is feared that the repatriation and the establishment of a new home cannot but entail a further and serious delay to many, while the existence of the Burgher Camps cannot be indefinitely continued.

The Government has therefore entered into arrangements with owners of some of the best farms along the Mooi River and the Schoonspruit, very close to the towns of Potchefstroom and Klerksdorp, whereby families, now in the Burgher Camps, desirous of settling on these farms will be found a house with a plot of ground around it, and sufficient ground for cultivation (both irrigated and dry lands), free grazing for any cattle which the families may possess, and will be provided with ploughing animals, implements, seeds, &c. These advantages will be guaranteed to the families for twenty-eight years on the system of half shares to the people and half shares to the owners of the land, and a Government Inspector will live on the settlement, in order to see to the welfare of the people.

The people will be transported on to the farms by the repatriation transport, and will receive their tents and rations under the system of the Repatriation Department until the growing of produce enables the people to support themselves.

The value of the house, outfit, and all the advantages paid for by the Government will amount to over one hundred pounds per family, and each head of a family receiving this repatriation will therefore have to sign for the value of one hundred pounds, on which he will have to pay no interest for two years, and after that date will have to pay interest at the rate of three per cent. until the loan is repaid under the rules of the Repatriation Department.

As the people of your camp will doubtless take great interest in this proposal, it is suggested that those desirous of availing themselves thereof should send representatives to Potchefstroom to see the farms. They may be given free rail warrants for this purpose at the rate of three representatives from each camp.

I have, &c.,
SAMUEL J. THOMSON,
C.I.E.,
Lieutenant-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Director of Burgher Camps.

The Superintendent.

Re Circular No. 229.

SIR, Irene Burgher Camp, November 17, 1902.

UPON reading and explaining the above circular to the inmates of my camp, the following questions, which I submit herewith for your kind explanation, were put to me by a body of men:—

1stly.—To whom will the ground revert after the expiration of the period of 28 years?

2ndly.—When a tenant or the tenants of the plots of ground have so improved it, to whose benefit has such been done after the expiration of the 28 years?

3rdly.—What is the meaning of the half of the produce to the owners of the farms, and in how far does it exist:—Half of produce of wheat, mealies, potatoes, oats and barley; or is therein also included half of produce of vegetables, poultry, pigs, butter, tobacco, flower garden, &c.?

4thly.—When any one occupant improves his ground with the planting of fruit and other trees, has he to give half of the produce hereof to the owners also? If so, will there be any recompense at the end for the trees and labour?

As all the people seem to take a great interest in the proposal set forth in above circular, I shall be glad if you will kindly favour me with the desired information, at your earliest convenience, so that I may communicate same to them.

I have, &c.,
A. BRUCE,
Lieutenant, Quarter-Master,
Royal Army Medical Corps,
Superintendent.

The Director of Burgher Camps,
Pretoria.

Office of the Director, Burgher Land Settlements,

SIR, Visagie Street, Pretoria, November 20, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, Misc./202/5, of the 18th instant, covering copy of letter from the Superintendent of Irene Burgher Camp, in which questions are put relative to Burgher Camp Circular No. 229. I shall be glad if the following answers can be communicated to the Superintendent, for the information of the burghers, in reply to questions, as numbered in the Superintendent's letter.

(1.) The ground remains the property of the present owners. By agreement with the Government the burgher family settling under the scheme has the right to a holding for 28 years, and it will rest with the settler to make his own arrangements with the owners of the land at the end of that period, should he desire further occupation.

(2.) Under the law of this country, improvements made by tenants upon their holdings are for the sole benefit of the tenants during their tenure; but when a tenant's tenure expires, the improvements revert to the owner of the land unless the tenant arranges for a further tenure, as stated in answer to question No. 1.

(3.) By one half of the produce payable as rental to the owners of the land is meant one half of the produce grown upon the agricultural holding on dry and irrigated lands, such as wheat, mealies, potatoes, &c. Any vegetables, pigs, butter, tobacco, flowers, &c., grown upon the personal plot of ground surrounding the settler's house, are the entire property of the settler, and are not divided between him and the owner of the land.

(4.) Any fruit or other trees planted by the settler on the personal plot of land around his house are not subject to division of produce between such settler and the owners of the land. In short, the personal plot of ground around a man's house is entirely to the benefit of the holder of that house, and the owners of the land are not in any way concerned with what the settler may grow thereon.

I am sure that the most satisfactory way of answering all questions will be for the people to promptly elect deputations to proceed to Potchefstroom to see the land, and learn all the details and conditions on the subject. These details have been agreed between Government and the land owners, in order to give the settlers every possible advantage.

In view of the questions asked from Irene, the possibility that the points raised may also not be quite clear to inmates of other camps, I venture to suggest that copies of letter from the Superintendent, Irene, and of this reply might, with advantage, be circulated to each camp to which Burgher Camp Circular No. 229 has already been forwarded.

I have, &c.,
E. H. M. LEGGETT,
Major, Director,
Burgher Land Settlement.

To the Director of Burgher Camps,
Pretoria.

No. 28.

GOVERNOR VISCOUNT MILNER to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 24, 1903.)

SIR, Governor's Office, Johannesburg, January 5, 1903.

I HAVE the honour to enclose, for your information, a copy of the undermentioned document on the subject of Repatriation of Boer families in Orange River Colony and Cape Colny.

I have, &c.,
MILNER,
Governor.

ENCLOSURE.

Monthly report for November on Orange River Colony Camps. December 19, 1902.

Enclosure in No. 28.

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Refugee Camps, Orange River Colony, to HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Chief Superintendent of Refugee Camps, Bloemfontein,
MY LORD, Orange River Colony, December 19, 1902.

I HAVE the honour to submit this, my Monthly Report for November, 1902, on the Refugee Camps in the Orange River Colony under my control.

Distribution of Camps.—I am pleased to be able to report that since last month, I have been able to very materially diminish the population in the Camps. On the

31st October the total inmates in all Camps amounted to 11,800 persons. During the month now under review, the decrease in numbers per week has shown an aggregate of 6,224, being made up as follows:—

November	1st to	7th	...	...	...	Decrease	1,360
„	8th „	14th	...	...	...	„	1,262
„	15th „	22nd	...	...	...	„	1,050
„	23rd „	30th	...	...	...	„	2,572
		Total	...	...	...	...	6,244

This rapid decrease has enabled me to close other Camps than mentioned in my last report, and at date there only remain eight Camps in all, viz.:—

Bloemfontein, Brandfort, Bethulie, Heilbron, Kroonstad, Kimberley, Springfontein, and Winburg, which list on comparison with my last report will show that Aliwal North, Orange River, and Kabusie Camps have now all been done away with.

I have been in communication with my Superintendents instructing them to proceed as rapidly as possible to get families away to their homes, with a view to the Camps being closed by the end of the year, and should the present rate of decrease continue, I hope to be in a position to do away with Bloemfontein Camp, Bethulie, Heilbron, Kimberley, Kroonstad, and Winburg Camps before the New Year.

A list of present Camps showing distribution will be found attached.*

Death Rate.—Out of the eleven existing Camps during the month of November, no less than seven report no deaths during the month. Taking the average population in the Camps for the month, and the total number of deaths, viz., seven, the monthly average shows a further decrease in the mortality of the Camps by .7 as compared with last month, and works out at 9.3 per mille per annum, which must be considered very satisfactory.

Of the seven deaths reported, five have died in Hospital, and of the remaining two, one was the outcome of an accident to an old man, who, when returning to the Camp at Brandfort, by a forbidden way, fell through the sleepers of the Railway Bridge and broke his neck.

The causes of death are as under:—

Bronchitis	1.	Young child.
Peritonitis	1.	Young child.
Infantile Diarrhœa	1.	
Senile Decay	1.	Man.
Enteric Fever	2.	One woman and one man.
Broken neck	1.	Man.
	7	

The total number of patients admitted into hospital during the month has been 103. To this must be added those remaining on the 31st October which, together, brings the total to 188 persons as having received treatment in the various Camp Hospitals. Of this number 133 have been discharged and five have died, thus leaving 50 persons still remaining under treatment, as set forth in return* of hospitals for the month, and attached hereto. Statistics* showing distribution of inmates, deaths, and rate per mille per annum will be found attached. Also Vital Statistics* compiled by Dr. Pratt Yule, Medical Officer of Health, Orange River Colony.

The average death rate per mille per annum works out at 9.3.

There have been ten births during the month.

The monthly return of Deaths shows a total of 7.

The total number of marriages is returned at 6.

A table* enumerating weekly number of sick in hospital, and showing the number of deaths amongst such is enclosed herewith for your information.

* Not printed.

Sanitation.—Reported upon as being most satisfactory by all my Superintendents. I am convinced that the efforts in this direction have been the means, in a great measure, to the keeping away of Enteric Fever.

Water.—The supply generally has been ample for all demands. Whenever possible the water is boiled, as also is all hospital milk.

General State of Health.—Excellent in all Camps. Enteric Fever has been conspicuous only by its absence, five cases only having been received into hospital during the month, viz:—One from Brandfort, and four from Heilbron. Two persons died at the latter mentioned Camp from that disease, the cases being reported upon as being of a virulent type. Four cases of Scarlet Fever have occurred at the Bloemfontein Camp, but these have been of a mild nature. All the members of families where this disease has shown itself have been isolated some distance from the Camp.

Measles has appeared at the Orphanage, Brandfort, and as a precaution against that disease spreading to the other children, the School has been closed for the time being.

Financial.—The nett expenditure during the month was £36,117 18s. 4d., making the total expenditure to the 30th November £1,399,682 7s. 2d.

The average number in Camp during November was 8,327 persons, at an average daily cost of 2s. 10$\frac{3}{5}$d.

The cost of clothing given free to the destitute Refugees, and for hospital use has been £211 4s. 5d., and hospital comforts have cost £45 4s. 6d.

The expenditure appears large on account of outstanding accounts against various Departments, and also the proceeds of Uitenhage Sales not yet having come to hand.

Fuel.—Since my last report I have been able to cut off all further demands upon the Tyne Valley Collieries for coal, and to cancel further supplies of wood from Glen.

With careful handling I shall now have sufficient fuel to last till the Camps are broken up, and should there be any surplus, this can be disposed of locally at good prices.

Supplies for the most part are good and plentiful. I have again to report, however, upon the inferior quality of meat being supplied by the Orange River Colony Cold Storage Company, and as an example of such, I may quote from the monthly Report received from the Superintendent at Heilbron Camp, in which he states that "seven days out of ten, the meat is hardly fit for human consumption."

General.—Brandfort Camp. The following extract taken from the monthly report received from Brandfort Camp may be of interest to you, in which he states:—

"The people object very strongly to be sent out of Camp. A visit here during the month would have been an object lesson to those people at home, who say the Boers are treated badly. They beg and plead to be allowed to remain, and try all sorts of dodges to stay on in Camp."

Orphanages.—The Orphanage at Springfontein has increased a good deal in numbers during the month, there now being 22 families accommodated there, making up a total of 66 orphans. These Orphanages have proved an unqualified success, and must be a great source of convenience to the relatives of the children, who for the present are not in a position to maintain them.

Camp Sales.—As each Camp is broken up, auction sales are being held of all materials, buildings, transport and Hospital effects, for which good prices are being obtained. Prior to the date of sale, Refugees are allowed to purchase out of hand at a fairly low figure; outside buyers, however, are charged at a much higher rate.

Colonials.—Several wives and families of Colonial Rebels, now undergoing long sentences, still remain in the Camps. With a view to these persons being removed, I am now in communication with the Colonial Secretary on the matter, and now await his reply.

A large proportion of the families now remaining in the Camps is composed of those whose husbands are either in India, Ceylon, or St. Helena. As these men arrive back in South Africa, they are sent to the Camp in which District they live, and leave for their farms with their families almost immediately. Several families, however, on the breaking up of the Camp in which they have been staying, have been drafted to the Relief Works. The Superintendent at Winburg Camp reports having sent 98 persons to those Works during the month.

Nursing Staff.—A large number of Nurses have now left this Department, either to go to England or to take up other appointments in this country. By the end of the present year the services of 9 Nursing Sisters only will be retained by this Department.

I have been in communication with Messrs. Anderson and Company, Agents, for the Aberdeen Line of Steamers, with a view to obtaining a reduction in the price paid for the passages to England of Sisters returning home, and have this morning received their reply, stating that a reduction of 10 per cent. will be made. This, on present prices, will save the Department £3 on each passage taken.

Departures.—The decrease for the month of November shows a total of 6,244 persons as against 5,203 for the preceding similar period, which I consider satisfactory.

I have, &c.,
JAMES WILKINS,
Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Superintendent, Refugee Camps,
Orange River Colony.

No. 29.

GOVERNOR SIR H. E. McCALLUM to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

(Received January 31, 1903.)

SIR, Government House, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, January 7, 1903.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copy of Report by the General Superintendent, Burgher Camps, Natal, for the month of December.

2. This will probably be the last monthly Report forwarded as there are only two inmates left in the Camp, both of them ill in Hospital. One of these will be removed shortly, the other is, I fear, beyond recovery.

I have, &c.,
HENRY McCALLUM.

Enclosure in No. 29.

SUPERINTENDENT BURGHER CAMPS, Natal, to the GOVERNOR.

MONTHLY REPORT.

YOUR EXCELLENCY, Timber Street, Pietermaritzburg, January 6, 1903.

IT having been decided to transfer this Department to the Civil Government after the 31st December, and the Transvaal Departments having removed all restrictions as to the return of inmates, I decided to make an effort to close all our Camps before the end of the year, and I am pleased to be able to report that by the hearty co-operation of my Staff all Camps have been cleared (except three sick at Jacobs, which were too ill to move; two of these I hope to send home shortly, one case I fear is past recovery); and sales held of all effects so that our books may be practically closed as from the 31st December, 1902.

There will be a large balance to return on behalf of the Natal Camps, considerably over one hundred thousand pounds. I have advertised for all accounts to be in by the 15th of January and will, as soon as possible, render a final report and statement.

Referring to the departure of the inmates, everything I could reasonably do for their comfort has been done, and all gone smoothly. There have been numerous expressions of gratitude and thanks for the treatment they have received at the hands of this Department while in Natal.

The removal of the buildings by the Repatriation Department is proceeding steadily.

An excellent arrangement has been made with the Durban Bay Lands Company, to take over Jacobs Camp, supplying an equal quantity of new wood, iron, &c., and save the expense of removal; it is satisfactory to know they are getting good value for what they are taking over from us.

I have, &c.,
THOS. K. MURRAY,
General Superintendent of Burgher Camps, Natal.

To His Excellency,
The Governor of Natal,
Pietermaritzburg.

No. 30.

THE EARL OF ONSLOW (FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE) to GOVERNOR VISCOUNT MILNER.

MY LORD, Downing Street, January 31, 1903.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 8th of November,* in which you bring to my notice the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, late Directors of Burgher Camps in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. I have also received your despatch of the 17th of November,† in which you enclose a copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson giving the names of officials whom he thinks worthy of special commendation.

2. I have received these despatches with satisfaction, and have caused copies of them to be forwarded to the India Office and War Office.

I have, &c.
(FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE),
ONSLOW.

No. 31.

COLONIAL OFFICE to SOUTH AFRICAN EXPANSION COMMITTEE.

[*Answered by No.* 32.]

MADAM, Downing Street, February 5, 1903.

WITH reference to your letter of the 8th of January,‡ I am directed to inform you that the names of the four gentlemen whom it has been decided to nominate as members of the proposed "Transvaal Committee" of the South African Expansion Committee are:—

Mr. J. Parker Smith, M.P.
Mr. John Martineau.
Mr. Hugh Egerton.
Mr. H. L. W. Lawson.

Mr. Parker Smith is an Assistant Private Secretary to Mr. Chamberlain, and the other three gentlemen are members of the Committee of Management of the Emigrants' Information Office.

I am to request you to be good enough to inform me of the names of the members of the new committee who are to be nominated by the South African Expansion Committee, and also to state from what date it is proposed to hand over to the Transvaal Committee the control of the work done by the Society for the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

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* No. 12. † No. 16. ‡ No. 23.

It would probably be convenient to some of the Colonial Office representatives that the first formal meeting of the Transvaal Committee should take place after the opening of Parliament.

I am, &c.,
H. BERTRAM COX.

No. 32.

SOUTH AFRICAN EXPANSION COMMITTEE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

(Received February 6, 1903.)

South African Expansion Committee, 47, Victoria Street,
DEAR SIR, London, S.W., February 6, 1903.

I BEG to acknowledge your letter of February 5th,* containing the names of the four gentlemen who have consented to serve on the Transvaal Committee. Nothing could be more satisfactory, and they will be of the utmost help. The South African Expansion Committee representatives are the Honourable Mrs. Norman Grosvenor, the Honourable Mrs. Goldman, Miss Higgins and Miss Bell, with the Honourable Mrs. Evelyn Cecil, who has been Chair of the Special Transvaal Committee for nearly two years, and whom, I understand, you are willing to leave in that position. I would suggest Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday, February 23rd, 24th or 25th, at 11 o'clock, as suitable for the first formal Committee Meeting, and should be glad to hear at your earliest convenience if I may decide on one of these days, and send out notices accordingly. May I further ask you to be so good as to give me the private addresses of the gentlemen you have nominated, with the exception of Mr. Parker Smith's, which I have?

Yours, &c.,
VIOLET BROOK-HUNT,
Secretary,
South African Expansion Committee.

No. 33.

THE EARL OF ONSLOW (FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE) to GOVERNOR VISCOUNT MILNER.

(Sent 3.40 p.m., February 11, 1903.)

TELEGRAM.

[*Answered by No.* 34.]

February 11. No. 2. Please telegraph latest figures of population of refugee camps in Transvaal, Orange River Colony and Cape. Also number of British settlers on land in each Colony.

No. 34.

GOVERNOR VISCOUNT MILNER to THE EARL OF ONSLOW (FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE).

(Received 7.32 p.m., February 16, 1903.)

TELEGRAM.

February 16. No. 1. Referring to your telegram of 11th February, No. 2.† Following are latest figures Burgher Camps: Transvaal 141; Orange River Colony 490; latter are all in Brandfort Camp, which is the only camp left.

Land Settlers Transvaal 370; Orange River Colony 362. Transvaal have also gazetted 50 farms for public application.

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* No. 31. † No. 33.

APPENDIX.

(No. 45 of 1902.)

ORDINANCE.

Whereas it is expedient that provision should be made to enable agriculturists and other persons to become occupiers of land in this Colony:

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

1. In this Ordinance if not inconsistent with the context:— Interpretation.

"This Ordinance" includes any regulations as hereinafter defined.

"Regulation" means a regulation framed by the Lieutenant-Governor under this Ordinance.

"License" means the title under which the purchaser of a holding occupies such holding until he has acquired a Crown Grant.

"Forfeiture" or "Forfeited" means forfeiture or forfeited to the Crown.

"District" means a land district as defined by the Lieutenant-Governor under the provisions of the Crown Land Disposal Ordinance 1902.

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Lands appointed under the Crown Land Disposal Ordinance, 1902.

"Land Board" or "Board" when used alone means the Board appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to advise the Commissioner of Lands.

"District Land Board" means the Board or any of the Boards appointed to advise the District Commissioner.

"Settler" means a person occupying land under this Ordinance.

"Residence" means a habitable house approved by the District Commissioner.

"Substantial improvements of a permanent character" means and includes reclamation from swamps clearing of bush or scrub cultivation planting with trees or live hedges fencing draining making roads sinking wells making dams or tanks constructing water furrows constructing dipping tanks making embankments or protecting works of any kind or in any way improving the character carrying capacity or fertility of the soil or the erection of any building or such other works as may be approved by the District Commissioner.

"Fence" means a substantial fence of any one or more of the classes of fencing prescribed by regulation for the district or holding on which such fence is situated.

2. (1) The Lieutenant-Governor may by Proclamation set apart for the purpose of this Ordinance such portions of Crown Land as defined in The Crown Land Disposal Ordinance 1902 as he may deem suitable. He may also at any time before such land has been sold or leased or after it has reverted to the Government whether by forfeiture or otherwise withdraw any such land from the operation of this Ordinance and thereupon such land shall become subject to the Crown Land Disposal Ordinance 1902. Land for Settlement

(2) The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may also acquire land for the purposes of this Ordinance either at public auction or by private contract.

(3) Such land shall before being offered for sale or lease as hereinafter provided be divided into holdings surveyed and valued. The value shall include any improvements there may be on the land at the time of the valuation together with the cost of such valuation survey and registration fees.

APPLICATION AND ALLOTMENT.

3. The Commissioner may from time to time by notice in the *Gazette* offer for sale or lease in the manner and on the terms hereinafter set forth any holdings referred to in the last preceding Section. Commissioner may offer Crown Land for settlement.

4. Such notice shall set forth the situation extent boundaries and description of the holdings so offered and shall specify the price or rent at which such holdings shall be open for purchase or lease and shall fix a day at least three months subsequent to the first publication of the notice as the last day for receiving applications for such holdings. Notice shall set out particulars.

Mode of application.

5. Every application for such holdings shall be made to the Commissioner in writing in the form prescribed by regulation and shall have attached thereto a declaration by the applicant in the form prescribed by regulation.

Forfeiture for false declaration.

6. In the event of any of the statements contained in the said declaration being false to the knowledge of the applicant in any material particular he shall in addition to any penalties to which he may be otherwise liable forfeit all right to the land applied for as well as all moneys paid in respect thereof and all improvements thereon: Provided that no forfeiture shall take place under this Section except within three years from the date on which the false declaration was made.

Deposit by applicant.

7. Every applicant at the time of making application shall deposit with the Commissioner or with some other person appointed by him a sum equal to one per cent. of the price of such holding and in the event of his neglecting or refusing to take up on allotment the holding so applied for the said sum shall be forfeited: Provided that in the case of the holding applied for not being allotted to him the amount of his deposit shall be returned to him forthwith.

When the holding applied for has been allotted to the applicant the amount of his deposit shall be applied to the payment of the first half-year's rent or instalment of the purchase money as the case may be.

Conditions of application.

8. No application shall be entertained by the Commissioner unless the applicant—

(*a*) Is at least 18 years of age;
(*b*) Has a competent knowledge of farming;
(*c*) Intends to occupy *bonâ fide* the land applied for;
(*d*) Is of good character.

All land applied for must be for applicant's exclusive use.

9. (1) No person shall by himself or through any other person for him be entitled to acquire obtain or hold either by original application or by transfer or otherwise in any manner whatsoever any land under this Ordinance unless it be exclusively for his own use and benefit.

(2) No person who at the time of making his application has made any arrangement or agreement to permit any other person to acquire by purchase or otherwise the holding in respect of which his application is made or any part thereof or the applicant's interest therein shall become a licensee or lessee under this Ordinance.

(3) Any person who knowingly commits or incites instigates or employs any other person to commit any breach of the provisions of this Ordinance by obtaining lands not exclusively for his own use and benefit shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred pounds and in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding one year.

No applicant to be allotted more than one holding.

10. No applicant shall be allotted more than one holding under this Ordinance.

Appearance of applicants before Land Board.

11. Before allotment the Commissioner may call on any applicant to appear before the Land Board and give evidence on oath or in any form allowed by law as to his compliance with the requirements of sections *eight* and *nine* and also as to his general ability to properly cultivate the land and fulfil the conditions of the license or lease.

Any District Commissioner or member of the Land Board or any District Land Board may for the purposes of this Ordinance or any regulations made thereunder administer an oath or take a declaration or affirmation.

Jointapplication and applications for adjoining holdings.

12. Holdings shall as a rule be allotted to individuals only but in special cases it shall be competent for not more than five persons qualified as in section *eight* provided to apply jointly for a holding and for the Commissioner to deal with such application in manner provided in the next succeeding section as if the applicants were one person. Any holding which they may receive shall be held by them jointly subject to such special conditions as the Commissioner may impose.

Any two persons may apply for and obtain two adjoining holdings to be allotted in manner prescribed by regulation.

Mode of allotment

13. (1) The same applicant may make application for more holdings than one.

(2) When an applicant has made application for more than one holding one deposit which shall be for the holding of the highest value shall cover all applications. If there be in the opinion of the Commissioner only one suitable applicant for any holding he shall receive that holding and thereupon any application which he may have made for any other holding shall be considered withdrawn.

(3) If any person be the only suitable applicant for more than one holding he may select any one of such holdings and thereupon any application which he may have made for any other holding shall be considered withdrawn.

(4) When there are more suitable applicants than one for the same holding the selection of the person to whom it is to be allotted shall subject to the provisions of the next succeeding sub-sections be determined by lot.

(5) When there are two or more applicants for the same holding of equal suitability preference shall be given to such of the applicants (if any) who shall have served as members of the South African Constabulary or in any of His Majesty's Forces for a period in either case of not less than twelve months.

(6) If a person is one of several suitable applicants for more than one holding he shall be entitled to the holding for which he is first selected and thereupon his applications shall be considered withdrawn as to all the other holdings.

(7) Notwithstanding anything herein contained the Commissioner has subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor full discretion in selecting the applicant whom he may consider most suitable or in rejecting all applications.

(8) It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to make special arrangement with settlers to whom temporary occupation or employment has been granted previous to the passing of this Ordinance with regard to the allotment of the holdings on which they have been engaged or of any other suitable holdings.

Licenses and Leases.

Holdings to be allotted by license or lease.

14. Holdings shall be allotted either (*a*) under license or (*b*) under lease.

(*a*) The purchase money payable under license shall be payable by sixty half-yearly instalments at the rate set forth in the schedule annexed hereto, but it shall be competent for a licensee to pay any number of instalments in advance and at the expiration of ten years from the date of license to obtain a Crown Grant subject to the provisions of Section *forty-one*.

(*b*) Leases shall be for five years at such graduated rent as may be fixed by the Commissioner and published in the *Gazette* not exceeding an average of five per cent. per annum on the price of the holding as notified in the *Gazette*.

Every license or lease shall commence from the first day of January or the first day of July whichever may be next after the date of entry upon possession.

Lessee may obtain license.

15. A settler to whom a lease has been granted and who has fulfilled all the terms and conditions thereof to the satisfaction of the Commissioner shall be entitled to obtain a license for his holding at the price and on the terms and conditions originally notified in the *Gazette* and prescribed in this Ordinance by giving not less than twelve months' notice to the Commissioner to that effect expiring at or before the termination of his lease or of any extension thereof that may be granted under Section *sixteen* and he may either—

(*a*) Pay the instalments mentioned in the Schedule annexed hereto accruing due from the date of the lease less the amount paid as rent; in which case he shall be entitled to receive a license to occupy bearing the same date as his lease and he shall be in all respects in the same position as if he had originally been a licensee instead of a lessee; or

(*b*) Commence paying the instalments mentioned in the Schedule annexed hereto from the date on which the lease expires in which case his license shall be dated the next day succeeding that on which the lease expired.

Extension of lease.

16. (1) The Commissioner may on good cause shown and on receiving not less than twelve months' notice prior to the termination of a lease grant an extension thereof for a period not exceeding two years at a rent not exceeding five per cent. per annum on the price of the holding as notified in the *Gazette*.

(2) The lessee who has applied for an extension of his lease must within one month after the decision of the Commissioner has been communicated to him notify to the said Commissioner whether or not he accepts the extension offered.

Re-valuation.

17. (1) Should the lessee be desirous of purchasing his holding but consider the price notified in the *Gazette* too high he may, not less than twelve months before the termination of his lease or of any extension thereof apply for and the Commissioner may grant a re-valuation thereof and may allot the holding to the applicant at such

re-valuation. At the time of such application the lessee must lodge with the Commissioner the estimated cost of the re-valuation and must within one month after such re-valuation is communicated to him notify to the Commissioner whether or not he wishes to purchase the holding at such re-valuation.

(2) The Commissioner shall not be bound to grant a re-valuation but may in case the lessee refuses to purchase at the price notified in the *Gazette* order that the holding be again offered for allotment in the ordinary way in which case the sum deposited by the settler to cover the cost of re-valuation shall be returned to him forthwith or set off against any sum due by him to the Government.

(3) Every re-valuation shall be settled after inquiry by the District Commissioner in open Court.

Notification of extension of lease or re-valuation.

18. Every extension of lease and re-valuation with the amount of the rent and re-valuation shall after determination be notified in the *Gazette*.

License or lease to be obtained before entry.

19. Before entering upon possession of any holding the settler shall obtain from the Commissioner a license or lease of his holding as the case may be.

Conditions of licenses and leases.

20. Every such license and lease shall be subject to the conditions in this Ordinance contained and may contain such special servitudes and such other conditions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance as the Lieutenant-Governor may approve.

Reservation of roads, &c.

21. (1) All roads thoroughfares and public outspans being or existing on the holding held under any license or lease shall remain free and uninterrupted unless the same be closed or altered by competent authority.

(2) The Lieutenant-Governor shall at all times have the right to make roads railways dams watercourses and drains and to conduct telegraphs and telephones through and over the holdings for the benefit of the public and to take materials for these purposes, also to establish convenient outspans for the use of travellers on payment to the licensee or lessee of such sum of money as compensation for improvements as may be mutually agreed to between the parties concerned or failing such agreement as may be determined by arbitration in manner provided by the Expropriation of Lands and Arbitration Clauses Proclamation 1902: Provided that the arbitrators may set off against the loss or damage caused to the licensee or lessee the benefit instant or prospective which he shall or may derive in consequence of the construction of any of the said works.

Reservation of minerals.

22. (1) All rights to minerals and mineral products on or under any Crown Land alienated under this Ordinance shall be reserved to the Crown unless other special provision is made in any license or lease.

(2) Where no special provision is made the Lieutenant-Governor shall have the right—

(*a*) To deal with all minerals on or under the land so alienated as if the license or lease had not been granted: provided that any person who causes any damage to a licensee or lessee by the exercise of rights granted to him under any law relating to minerals shall be liable for such damage to the licensee or lessee: and provided further that no license granted under any law relating to minerals shall entitle the holder thereof to prospect or mine upon any cultivated land plantation or homestead or within two hundred yards of any building.

(*b*) To resume for mining purposes the whole or any portion of any land so alienated.

(3) The Lieutenant-Governor shall have the right to resume for public purposes the whole or any portion of any land alienated under this Ordinance.

(4) On the proclamation as a public digging of any land alienated under this Ordinance or on the resumption of such land for mining or public purposes under this Section such compensation shall be paid to the licensee or lessee as may be agreed upon or in default of agreement as may be determined by arbitration in manner provided by The Expropriation of Lands and Arbitration Clauses Proclamation, 1902.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Section the licensee or lessee of any holding shall be entitled to such minerals and mineral products other than precious metals and precious stones as may be required for his domestic use and for the efficient occupation of his holding.

Date of payment of rent or instalments.

23. The licensee or lessee shall pay in advance the half-yearly instalments of the purchase price or his rent as the case may be on the first day of January and first day

of July in each year and on the same date he shall pay the interest and instalments of principal due in respect of any advances made to him under Section *forty-two*.

Residence.

24. (1) The licensee or lessee shall commence to reside on the holding described in his license or lease within six months after allotment and shall save as is provided in the next succeeding sub-sections continue to reside on his holding and make it his *bonâ fide* residence during the whole term of his license or lease.

(2) Every settler shall reside on his holding for a period of not less than eight months in all in each year and shall give notice in writing to the District Commissioner of his intention to be absent from his holding for any period exceeding fourteen days.

(3) When pursuant to the provisions of this Ordinance or pursuant to the conditions of any license or lease thereunder it is necessary for the settler to reside on his holding for any period or periods then upon such settler proving to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the home of the family of such settler is situate upon such holding the Commissioner may give his consent in writing that for the purpose of such license or lease and for the period to be specified in such consent (unless the Commissioner in writing at any time before the expiration of such period cancels such consent) residence by the wife or any specified child over eighteen years of age of the said settler or if the said settler has no wife or has no child over the said age residence by the father or mother of the said settler if dependent upon him for support shall be deemed and taken to be residence by the said settler within the meaning of this Ordinance or of any license or lease thereunder. This sub-section shall have no force or effect except as to determining the person by whom the condition of residence under any license or lease may be fulfilled.

(4) If a number of settlers embracing at least five families desire to settle together in or to establish a village adjacent to their holdings for religious educational industrial or similar purposes the Lieutenant-Governor may in his discretion vary or dispense with the requirements as to residence upon their holdings and substitute residence in such village subject to such conditions as he may prescribe.

(5) On the marriage of any unmarried woman or widow who is the licensee or lessee of a holding the Commissioner subject to such terms and conditions as to him shall seem fit may if such license or lease was issued at least one year prior to such marriage discharge or relieve such licensee or lessee from the necessity of complying with the condition contained in such license or lease requiring the licensee or lessee to occupy such holding for any term specified in such license or lease.

Good Husbandry.

25. (1) The licensee or lessee shall during the term of his license or lease occupy and cultivate his holding in a proper and husbandlike manner.

(2) The licensee or lessee shall within two years of the date of his license or lease erect on the holding described therein a suitable residence to the satisfaction of the Commissioner.

(3) The licensee or lessee shall if not sooner called upon by the Commissioner within two years from the date of the license or lease enclose the holding described in such license or lease with a fence and keep the same in repair: Provided however that when any settler proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that owing to physical conditions or the nature of the holding the enclosing thereof with a fence would be impracticable or when in the opinion of the Commissioner the fencing of the whole or any part of the holding is not required the Commissioner may in writing dispense with the necessity for compliance with the fencing conditions as to the whole or such part.

(4) The licensee or lessee shall within twelve months of the date of his license or lease commence and continue to destroy to the satisfaction of the Commissioner the noxious animals and weeds upon his holding and shall keep the same free from noxious animals and weeds to the satisfaction of the Commissioner during the currency of the license or lease.

(5) The licensee or lessee of any holding shall plant and keep planted with trees such area and for such term as may be fixed and stated in his license or lease. The kind and number of trees to be planted shall be prescribed by regulation and the position where such trees shall be planted shall be pointed out by the District Commissioner or some person authorised by him.

Licensee or lessee to occupy exclusively for his own benefit.

26. The licensee or lessee shall occupy his holding for the term of such license or lease exclusively for his own use and benefit.

Mortgage forbidden.

27. (1) No settler shall mortgage or charge or otherwise encumber his license or lease or any portion of his interest in such license or lease and any such mortgage charge or other encumbrance shall be null and void.

(2) All debts owing to the Government by a settler shall be a first charge upon the holding of such settler and upon all movable property thereon.

Transfer and sub-letting restricted.

28. Except with the consent of the Commissioner which shall only be given when sufficient cause is shown it shall not be lawful for any settler to transfer let sub-let or in any way part with his license or lease or any portion of his interest in such license or lease.

Surrender of License or Lease.

29. (1) The Commissioner may upon sufficient cause being shown at any time accept the surrender of any license or lease and in such case the value of the unexhausted improvements made on the holding by the settler shall be added to the price of the holding on re-allotment. The amount of such improvements shall be paid to the outgoing settler within three months of the date on which he quits the holding.

(2) A settler who is permitted to surrender his holding on account of ill-health or because he is owing to adverse circumstances or other sufficient cause unable to make the occupation of it remunerative may if he obtains a certificate from the Commissioner that he has occupied the holding to the Commissioner's satisfaction receive another holding.

(3) Any person who surrenders his holding otherwise than as provided in the last preceding sub-section or who forfeits or assigns his holding shall be disqualified from receiving another.

Surrender in favour of wife or child.

30. Any settler who is not in arrear with his instalments and who has fulfilled the other conditions of his license may apply to the Commissioner for permission to surrender any portion of his holding in order that a new license of the surrendered part may be granted to the wife of such settler if qualified to become a settler or any child of such settler who is over eighteen years of age and who is qualified to become a settler. The Commissioner may if he thinks fit accept such surrender and may grant a license of the part so surrendered to the wife or any child as aforesaid who applies therefor and the instalments of license money due in respect of such holding at the date of surrender shall be divided proportionately between the two licensees.

Procedure in case of transfer.

31. (1) Where a settler desires to transfer his interest in his holding he may apply to the Commissioner stating his intention and naming the person to whom he proposes to transfer the holding; whereupon the said Commissioner shall at the expense of the said settler give public notice at least twice in the *Gazette* of the proposed transfer of interest by the settler and no transfer shall be effected until after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the second or last publication as the case may be of such notice; after which time if the Commissioner sees fit to accept the person proposed as transferee and such person shall have made the declaration referred to in Section *five* the said Commissioner shall endorse the said transfer of the license or lease on the production of the same; and thereupon such person shall be deemed to have been from the date of the original license or lease the licensee or lessee of such holding.

(2) The transferee shall be liable for any moneys owing by the transferor to the Government in respect of the holding or for anything supplied by the Commissioner for use on the holding so transferred and the transferor shall be further discharged from all further liability in respect of such holding.

(3) Two settlers may subject to the consent of the Commissioner and to such conditions as he may impose exchange their holdings.

Insolvency of settler.

32. In case of the insolvency of any settler during the currency of his license or lease it shall be lawful for the trustee in insolvency to assign such license or lease to any person who is qualified to become a settler under this Ordinance and who is approved by the Commissioner and such person shall thereupon be with respect to such license or lease in the same position as though he had been the original licensee or lessee. In case the said trustee in insolvency fails within twelve months to assign the license or lease of the holding of such settler as herein provided the license or lease shall revert to the Crown who shall pay to the said trustee compensation for improvements if any.

Death or lunacy of settler.

33. If the holder of a license or lease dies or is declared a lunatic the conditions of such license or lease may be fulfilled by any member of his family or by any other person approved by the Commissioner. If no such person is forthcoming the license or lease shall revert to the Crown who shall pay to the representative of the settler compensation for improvements if any and in the case of a license shall repay such portion of the instalments paid as is hereinafter provided.

Conditions binding on transferee.

34. All the conditions of a license or lease under this Ordinance shall be binding upon the successive holders thereof; and any transferee shall take the license or lease subject to all unfulfilled obligations attaching thereto.

35. The Commissioner on good cause shown may grant an extension of time not exceeding twelve months to a settler for the fulfilment of any condition or the performance of any act the fulfilment or performance of which is required by this Ordinance. Extension of time for fulfilment of conditions.

36. (1) A license or lease shall be liable to forfeiture for the breach of any of the conditions of such license or lease or for the violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance. Forfeiture.

(2) If a licence or lease become liable to forfeiture under the provisions of this Ordinance such licence or lease may be forfeited while held by the person by whom forfeiture was incurred or by any person claiming under him. No holding shall be liable to be forfeited after five years from the date when the liability to forfeiture was incurred.

37. (1) In any case in which a licence or lease shall become liable to forfeiture by reason of the non-fulfilment of any condition attached to such licence or lease or for the violation of any of the provisions of this Ordinance but in which the Commissioner shall be satisfied that such non-fulfilment has been caused by accident error inadvertence or other like cause and that such forfeiture ought therefore to be waived it shall be lawful for the Commissioner to declare that such forfeiture is waived either absolutely or upon such conditions as he may see fit to attach and the forfeiture shall thereupon be waived accordingly. Waiver of forfeiture.

(2) The Commissioner may in lieu of forfeiting for non-payment of moneys accept payment of such moneys with an additional sum equal to five per cent. of the amount due within three months of the due date thereof or of ten per cent. of such amount within six months of such date; but no forfeiture shall operate to extinguish any debt due to the Crown in respect of such moneys.

38. When any holding is forfeited to or surrendered to the Crown the Commissioner shall cause the substantial improvements of a permanent character thereon to be valued and the amount of such valuation to be paid to the outgoing settler or his representative. The Commissioner shall be entitled to deduct from any sum due in respect of such valuation the expenses incidental to the forfeiture or surrender and the re-allotment of such holding and any moneys still due to the Government under this Ordinance. Compensation on relinquishing a holding.

39. (1) Compensation shall not be given on account of improvements unconnected with the ordinary use of the land or of extravagant improvements not adapted to increase the value of the holding but such improvements may be sold to an incoming settler or removed before the determination of the licence or lease provided this can be done without substantial injury to the holding. Method of compensation.

(2) All disputes in respect of compensation shall be heard by the District Commissioner in open Court according to the procedure to be defined by regulation and an appeal shall lie from his decision to the Land Board.

40. In the case of the forfeiture of a holding or in the case of the surrender of a holding owing to the death or lunacy of the licensee or any other cause the Commissioner shall cause to be repaid to the licensee or his representative so much of the total amount of the instalments paid by him as shall be apportionable to capital according to the table contained in the Schedule annexed hereto provided that no such repayment shall be made in case of forfeiture for any of the following causes:— Repayment of capital.

(1) Transferring mortgaging letting or sub-letting without the consent of the Commissioner;
(2) Wilfully making a false declaration under Section *five*.
(3) Wrongfully disposing of or misapplying farming requisites stock or materials supplied under the Ordinance or money advanced to purchase such requisites stock or materials;

41. At the expiration of the licence and on the fulfilment of the terms and conditions thereof or at such time not being less than ten years from the date of the licence as the purchase price and all other moneys due to the Government shall have been paid the licensee shall obtain a Crown Grant subject to the conditions laid down in Sections *twenty-one* and *twenty-two* of this Ordinance. Issue of Crown Grant.

Advances.

42. (1) It shall be lawful for the Commissioner to purchase out of moneys provided by the Government for that purpose and to supply from time to time to any settler for use on or improvement of his holding. Advances to Settlers.

(A) Farming requisites (which term shall include draught animals carts wagons farming implements and machinery farm seeds and other supplies approved by the Commissioner.

(B) Stock for breeding purposes (which term shall include horses donkeys cattle sheep goats and pigs) upon the following terms and conditions:—

(A) No stock shall be supplied until the holding or that portion of it which is used for grazing purposes has been fenced with a sufficient fence.

(B) One-half the price of the stock shall be paid for by the settler in cash on delivery; or the Commissioner may in lieu thereof accept as security for payment of such one-half any other stock belonging to the settler. The stock so given by way of security may be left in charge of the settler and shall be maintained at his expense.

(C) The stock supplied shall not exceed one-third the carrying capacity of the holding at the date of the licence or lease.

(D) Until the stock so supplied has been paid for the settler shall not without the consent of the Commissioner sell or otherwise alienate the same or any stock given by way of security.

(C) Materials suitable for building fencing or for carrying out other substantial improvements of a permanent character. The total indebtedness of the settler on account of supplies under this head shall not at any time without the special sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor exceed either of the following limits:—

(A) One half the cost (including the value of the labour) of the improvements.

(B) One half the price of the holding as notified in the "Gazette."

(2) The total advances to any settler under this Section shall not at any time exceed the amount which the settler shall up to that time have expended to the satisfaction of the Commissioner on the holding by way of capital outlay on improvements in connection with its occupation together with the amount if any which the settler may prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that he is prepared and in a position to expend within a reasonable time on improvements in connection with the occupation of his holding.

(3) So long as the settler has in his possession any stock supplied by the Commissioner and not wholly paid for he shall grow such quantity of fodder as the District Commissioner shall deem necessary for the stock on the farm and no part of such fodder shall be sold without the consent of the District Commissioner.

In any case in which it appears to the Commissioner expedient so to do he may instead of supplying the things in this Section mentioned in kind advance money to the settler to enable him to purchase the same.

Advances in excess of limit.

43. Notwithstanding anything contained in the last preceding section it shall be lawful for the Commissioner in special cases with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor to make advances to any settler in excess of the limits laid down in the said section.

Relief in exceptional cases.

44. If the settler proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that owing to disease drought or other cause over which he has no control (but against which he has taken all reasonable precautions) he has lost such a quantity of stock or farm produce that he is unable to occupy the farm profitably or pay the instalments of purchase money the Commissioner may remit subject to the provisions of the next succeeding section the payment of the instalments of purchase money or any part thereof for a period not exceeding two years.

Repayment of advances.

45. (1) The price of anything supplied for permanent improvements under the provisions of Sections *forty-two* and *forty-three* or cash advanced to purchase the same and the amount of any instalments remitted under the provisions of the last preceding section shall be repayable within such time and in such manner as may be agreed upon at the time the supply advance or remission as the case may be was made: Provided that the entire debt or debts with interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum on the amount outstanding shall be paid before the expiration of the license or lease.

(2) The price of farming requisites and stock or cash advanced to purchase the same shall be repayable with interest at a rate not exceeding seven and a half per cent. per annum on the amount outstanding within such time and in such manner as may be agreed upon at the time the farming requisities or stock were supplied or cash was advanced not being more than ten years from the date of such supply or in the case of a lessee before the termination of the lease.

46. All farming requisities stock or materials supplied to a settler under any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall remain the property of the Government until paid for or until authority to alienate shall have been given to such settler by the Commissioner but such stock as well as any stock given by way of security under Section *forty-two* of this Ordinance shall be at the risk of the settler. Goods advanced to remain property of the Government till paid for.

POWERS OF DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS, DISTRICT BOARDS, AND DISTRICT INSPECTORS.

47. (1) The Commissioner or District Commissioner may from time to time as he shall see fit authorise any District Inspector or other person to ascertain and report to him upon the following matters:— Right of inspection.

a. Whether any holding is being cultivated in a proper and husbandlike manner;

b. Whether any money material stock or other things supplied by Government are being properly applied;

c. The value of any improvements on any holding;

d. Whether the conditions of any lease or license are being complied with; and

e. Generally on any matters incidental to carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance.

(2) For the purpose of making any such report any Inspector or any other authorised person shall at all reasonable times have free access to any holding in the occupation of any settler and to the buildings and stock thereon; and any settler obstructing such Inspector or other authorised person in the performance of his duty or refusing or wilfully neglecting to answer any reasonable questions put to him in writing by the said Inspector or other authorised person in connection with his duty or making to him any wilful misstatement shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds and in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

48. (1) The District Commissioner may at any time of his own motion or at the direction of the Commissioner inquire in open Court subject to appeal to the Land Board whether the settler has up to the date of the inquiry duly performed all conditions (other than the payment of instalments or rent) attached to his licence or lease or imposed by this Ordinance and shall at the direction of the Commissioner inquire in open Court subject to appeal as aforesaid whether the settler is occupying or has occupied his holding for his own exclusive use and benefit. Inquiry by District Commissioner.

(2) If upon such inquiry the licensee or lessee satisfies the District Commissioner that he has up to the date of the inquiry duly fulfilled all such conditions the District Commissioner shall issue to him a certificate to that effect.

(3) If at any time the District Commissioner upon inquiry subject to the aforesaid right of appeal is satisfied that the settler has not performed all such conditions or has not held or is not holding the licence or lease for his own exclusive use and benefit the Commissioner may by notification in the "Gazette" declare the interest of the settler or his assignee in the holding to be forfeited and thereupon the right of the settler or his assignee to continue in occupation shall wholly cease and determine.

49. (1) The settler may within such time as may be fixed by regulation after the decision of the District Commissioner appeal to the Land Board on all matters on which the said District Commissioner is by the terms of this Ordinance empowered to decide. The Land Board shall hear and determine the appeal or may in its discretion remit the case to be re-heard as to the whole or any part thereof by the District Commissioner with such directions as it may think fit. If no appeal is brought within the time to be prescribed by regulation the decision of the District Commissioner shall be final. Appeal.

(2) The decision of the Land Board on appeal shall be final except that the Board shall at the request of the Commissioner or of the settler state a special case on a question of law for the decision of the Supreme Court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

50. (1) If at any time a settler shall satisfy the Commissioner that the area held by him is insufficient for his requirements the Commissioner may allow him to take up such additional adjoining area (if vacant) as the Commissioner may think fit. Application for increase of holding.

(2) At any time on the application of a settler the Commissioner may adjust the boundaries of his holding.

51. (1) Settlers whose holdings adjoin may apply for permission to reside together and the District Commissioner may if he think fit grant such permission which shall remain in force until revoked. Neighbours.

(2) For such time as such permission remains unrevoked the condition of residence for each settler in respect of his own holding shall be satisfied by residence on any of the holdings; and the stock of such settlers may be depastured over any of the holdings in common; and the erection of one residence within the required time on one of the holdings shall be taken to satisfy the condition of house building in respect to such holdings; and any areas to be cultivated may be cultivated anywhere on the holdings.

(3) All other conditions must be performed as for each holding separately and each settler shall be individually responsible for his own holding and for all payments and advances in respect thereof.

(4) The Commissioner may at any time revoke such permission on giving three months' notice to the settlers of his intention to do so; and within two years after such permission shall have been revoked each settler shall erect a residence on his own holding.

Fencing between settlers' holdings.

52. When any fence forms the common boundary between two holdings it shall be obligatory on each settler to fence such half of the common boundary as may be agreed on or in default of such agreement may be directed by the District Commissioner. And it shall be lawful for a settler who has completed the fencing of the common boundary to recover half the cost thereof before any competent Court provided that he has given the adjoining settler not less than one month's notice of his intention so to fence.

The side of a proclaimed road shall not be held to form or be a common boundary line within the meaning of this section.

Liability of minors.

53. Any minor being of the age of eighteen years who becomes a settler under this Ordinance shall be in the same position with regard to his liability under and enforcement by him of all contracts made with respect to his holding as though he were of the full age of twenty-one years.

Any settler disposing of material advanced guilty of fraud.

54. Any settler who wrongfully disposes of any farming requisites stock or materials advanced or supplied to him under this Ordinance or who wrongfully applies any such requisites stock or materials or any monies advanced to him to any purpose other than that for which they were supplied or advanced shall be guilty of the crime of fraud and shall be punishable accordingly and every such disposition shall be of no effect.

Contracts conflicting with Ordinance.

55. All contracts agreements and securities which are made entered into or given with the intent or which (if the same were valid) would have the effect of violating all or any of the provisions of this Ordinance or any condition of a licence or lease granted under this Ordinance shall and are hereby declared to be illegal and absolutely void.

Penalties.

56. In the case of any negotiations for the acquisition of land by the Lieutenant-Governor any person who having any pecuniary interest in such land or being the partner of or being related within the fourth degree to the vendor of such land acts as valuer or sits or votes at any meeting of any Board or District Board upon any resolution having reference to the purchase of such land shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred pounds and in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding one year.

District Commissioner or member of Land Board not to adjudicate where his interest is involved.

57. Any District Commissioner or member of any Land Board who shall sit or adjudicate on any matter in which he has directly or indirectly any pecuniary interest shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds and in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding one year.

Disabilities.

58. No person so long as he is an officer of the Land Department or member of the Land Board and for six months after ceasing to be such officer or member shall be eligible as an applicant for any land to be allotted under the provisions of this Ordinance; and any such person who having ceased to be an officer or member as aforesaid has thereafter been allotted lands under this Ordinance shall be ineligible to again become an officer or member so long as he remains in possession of such lands.

Regulations.

59. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time to make regulations for all or any of the following purposes:—

(1.) For the principle and method to be adopted in valuing lands for the purposes of this Ordinance.

(2.) For fixing the scale of expenses and costs of valuation.

(3.) For prescribing the functions and duties of local Boards.

(4.) For defining the procedure on public enquiries by District Commissioners and appeals to the Land Board.
(5.) For prescribing the duties of valuers and inspectors.
(6.) For the prevention of veld fires.
(7) For specifying the rules of good husbandry.
(8.) For any object or purpose that may be deemed necessary for the efficient administration of this Ordinance.

All such regulations so far as not inconsistent with this Ordinance shall be binding upon all persons as if contained in this Ordinance.

60. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Settlers' Ordinance 1902." Title.

Passed in Council the Tenth day of December One thousand Nine hundred and Two.

CECIL E. HAWES,
Acting Clerk of the Council.

Authenticated under my Hand and Seal.

ARTHUR LAWLEY,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Pretoria, December 17, 1902.

Assented to:—
MILNER,
Governor.

Johannesburg, December 18, 1902.

SCHEDULE.

Table showing instalments due every half-year to complete the purchase of land priced at £100 (*vide* Section 14).

[*See Schedule C. to Ordinance enclosed in No.* 14.]

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9

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE

RECRUITMENT OF LABOUR

IN THE

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

FOR THE

TRANSVAAL AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA MINES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
March, 1908.

2-A-30

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